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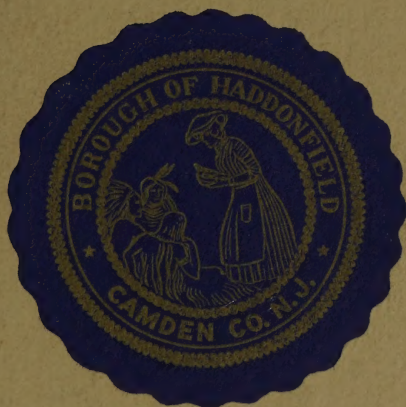
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75 years of service, borough
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75 Years of Service

BOROUGH OF HADDONFIELD



Incorporated 1875

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75 Years of Service

BOROUGH OF HADDONFIELD



Incorporated 1875

Camden County
New Jersey



ALFRED E. DRISCOLL

Director of Revenue and Finance, Borough of Haddonfield. 1937-1947
State Senator from Camden County..... 1939-1941
Commissioner of Alcoholic Beverage Control..... 1941-1947
Governor of the State of New Jersey..... 1947 to date
(The first Governor to succeed himself by vote of the people)



ALFRED E. DRISCOLL

"BIRDWOOD"
HADDONFIELD
NEW JERSEY

We are citizens of an historic community. From its beginning, when Elizabeth Haddon settled on her father's land, Haddonfield has been an important part of the life of the colony, state and nation.

In the war for independence the King's Highway echoed to the tramp of foreign troops as well as cheers for our continentals.

It was in the Indian King tavern that the Colonial Legislature met and adopted the legislation that made New Jersey a state. In later years legislation authorizing the convening of the constitutional convention of 1947 was signed and became the law of the state in Haddonfield.

Haddonfield has been and is a pleasant, happy town, rich in tradition, strong in the determination of its citizens to maintain and preserve those basic values that have made the United States a mighty nation of free people.

On the 75th anniversary of the incorporation of Haddonfield as a Borough, it is appropriate that we review the history of our community with affectionate respect.

The character and traits of those who have been participants in the life of our community have made it a fruitful borough. It is from such people and communities that our state and nation draw their strength.

It is my hope that the principles that formed the character of the citizens of our community in bygone years will in the years ahead continue to influence and direct the generations that will inherit a rich heritage. May the citizens of the future cherish Haddonfield and love it as we and those who have gone before us have cherished and loved it.

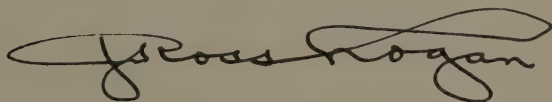
Alfred E. Driscoll
Governor of New Jersey

April 6, 1950

THIS book is prepared in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the incorporation of the Borough of Haddonfield and is presented to the citizens in the hope that each one will have a better appreciation of his home town.

Feeling that the story of the development of Haddonfield from the first settler in 1682 would give a more complete picture, Carrie E. N. Hartel, a descendant of the early settlers and chairman of Historical Research of the Historical Society of Haddonfield, has graciously prepared the history up to 1875.

We are indebted to Robert B. Elmore, a graduate student at the Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania, as well as to the Institute for permitting Mr. Elmore to do a great deal of the preliminary work necessary for the completion of this book. We also appreciate the services of those who so willingly gave of their time for editing, proofreading and other essential details.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Joseph Hogan". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline that extends across the width of the signature.

April 6, 1950.

Illustrations - Acknowledgements

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HADDONFIELD

1682-1875

1—*The Colonial Period*

2—*The Revolutionary Period*

3—*Another Hundred Years*

C. E. N. HARTEL

SOURCES

New Jersey Archives

Prowell's History of Camden County

Notes on Old Gloucester County, Vols. 1-2 — Frank H. Stewart

Pamphlets — Frank H. Stewart

Burlington: A Provincial Capital — George DeCou

Samuel N. Rhoads' Papers

David Cooper's Memoirs

Rowand Papers, Dr. J. R. Stevenson's Notes, J. Van Court's Scrap Book,
maps, deeds, manuscripts and records at Historical Society of Haddonfield



THE INDIAN KING

Built in 1750, as a tavern. It was here that the Colonial Legislature voted to change the name of "Colony" to "State" of New Jersey in September 1777.



THE FRIENDS SCHOOL

Erected in 1786. Many meetings of vital interest to Haddonfield were held within its walls.

The Story of Haddonfield

Colonial Period

THE land upon which our town has grown is a part of the Newton Colony which was started by a group of Quakers from Ireland and England in 1681-82. This tract (later part of Old Gloucester County) was called the Irish Tenth and was between the Pensaukin and Timber Creeks and extended from the Delaware River far enough to include 64,000 acres of wilderness. However, it was not entirely wilderness, for the Indians had villages and cultivated corn patches, and there was a small English settlement at the mouth of Timber Creek.

Francis Collins of Burlington had 500 acres surveyed in his name October 1682 and called it Mountwell, and 450 acres which joined it on the southwest.

Mountwell may be described roughly as lying between Coopers and Newton Creeks; beginning at the Ellis-Potter Street bridge, a straight line passing through the point where Ellis Street enters Kings Highway would cross Elm Avenue about at its junction with Linden Avenue and on to Newton Creek. Then following the Creek to its source — though now it is mostly underground — the straight line of Mountwell's southwestern boundary would cross the Highway just west of Lansdowne Avenue and on to Coopers Creek.

There was no Kings Highway at that time. The road from Burlington to Salem crossed Coopers Creek somewhere between Mill Road and Ellis Street and following the west side of the Creek ran on through Mountwell Woods.

Overlooking this road was Francis Collins' house (on Centre Street just south of Cottage Avenue). He was a signer of the Concessions and Agreements, was one of the seven men chosen to represent Gloucester County in the Provincial Government and was on the Governor's Council. He did not live here very long but went back to Burlington and left Mountwell in charge of his son, Joseph. Later real estate transactions are in the name of Joseph Collins.

The land along the south side of Coopers Creek north of Mountwell to approximately Maple Avenue belonged to Richard Matthews, another signer of the Concessions and Agreements. This tract contained nearly 600 acres. That part bounded by Kings Highway, Coopers Creek and Ellis Street he sold to William Lovejoy who soon sold it, and on this



ORIGINAL SITE OF THE ESTAUGH PLANTATION

The original home built in 1713 was destroyed by fire in 1842 and the present building erected immediately thereafter. Now the home of Frederick S. Fox, Jr., and family.



THE OLD YEW TREES

Brought from England by Elizabeth Haddon.

property down by the Creek Thomas Kendall built a grist mill. It is supposed to have been the first mill in this part of the country. After passing through several ownerships this 100 acre triangle, with the mill, by 1713 was in the possession of John Kay.

Richard Matthews sold the remainder of his tract in 1698 to John Haddon of London who, like others of that time who never came to America, speculated in its real estate. He owned or had Proprietary Rights to thousands of acres from Salem County to above the Falls of the Delaware. John Haddon in 1698 entered into an agreement with John Breach, a blacksmith, to come to this country to look after the property and to start a smithshop on shares for six years. Breach was to bring his son and daughter and John Haddon was to send two servants by the next ship. On Thomas Sharp's map of 1700 this shop, Joseph Collins' house, and the mill are the only buildings shown on the land now Haddonfield. The site of the blacksmith shop is Tanner Street near Euclid Avenue. John Breach afterward had a fulling mill on Newton Creek near where it is crossed by West End Avenue. The land belonged to the Hinchmans.

Farther down Coopers Creek John Haddon bought 100 acres from Thomas Willis. Between this and his other tract was 117 acres which Francis Collins had for a landing place. The Creek was the only thoroughfare to the Delaware and later there were many wharves or landings.

John Haddon had an option on the Willis property which required him to take possession in six months. Being unable to come here himself he sent his daughter Elizabeth with full power to transact business in his name. She came in 1701 and established her first home on Coopers Creek, the site of which is between the railroad bridge and Grove Street bridge, and named it Haddon Field. It was here the following year that she and John Estaugh were married. He was a minister in the Society of Friends and was on a religious visit to Friends Meetings in America. The only known signature of Elizabeth *Haddon* is on their marriage certificate, which is now at the Historical Society of Haddonfield.

After a few years the Estaughs went to England and upon their return in the fall of 1712 they began to build a new brick house on the Matthews tract. The site of this house is now bounded by Merion Avenue, Wood Lane and Hawthorne Avenue. In the meantime John Haddon's nephew John Gill had come to this country and was to take an important part in the future development of the village yet to be.

The first homes of the Newton Colony were along the Creek of that name and that is where they built their first house of worship and had their first Burying Ground (near the railroad at West Collingswood). This Meeting House was also used for Town Meetings. When these Quakers realized they could live peacefully with the Indians they began

to clear ground farther inland and as plantations increased in the eastern part of the township it was thought best to have a Meeting House in this neighborhood.

In 1721 a frame (or log) building was erected on the site of the present Fire House and John Haddon gave a deed for one acre of land for this purpose and for a Burying Ground to Joseph Cooper, Jr., John Cooper and William Evans, Trustees. These men were from different sections as there was only one Monthly Meeting (where business was transacted) for all of Gloucester County.

John and Elizabeth Estaugh were on another visit to England at this time. When they returned they brought with them a deed for the whole Matthews tract called "New Haddonfield" which John Haddon had given to them. They also brought Elizabeth's nephew Ebenezer Hopkins to raise as their own child since they were childless.

Having a Meeting House here seems to have been a stimulant to real estate transactions. A road had been opened between the Kay and Haddon properties and on through the Collins' land and called "the Road that goes to Burlington." The old Burlington-Salem road down by the Creek was soon abandoned as the main road.

John Gill leased from John Estaugh the land from Coopers Creek along the new road to the site of the present Little Theatre, and extending back to the run which was afterwards dammed to form Hopkins Pond to provide water power for Hopkins Grist Mill. In this lease John Gill agreed to make fences, not to sell wood from the place and not to use the same land for corn oftener than once in four years, except six acres which he could use as he pleased. After the lease expired, John Gill bought at different times most of this land. It was probably on the six acre part that he built his farm house. 343 Kings Highway, East is the third Gill house to be built there.

Joseph Collins sold 125 acres of Mountwell to John Estaugh. This was on the north side of Burlington or Kings Road, joined the old Matthews tract at Mechanic Street and extended along the Road to the dividing line between 209 and 221 Kings Highway, West and back to Newton Creek. John Estaugh also bought 227 acres of Joseph Collins in the Tavistock section. This in a few years he sold to Samuel Boggs who sold it to Samuel Clement. He in turn sold about half of it to John Gill, 2nd in 1752, which included a mansion house, outhouses, barns and other buildings.

In the meantime John Kay was selling lots on his side of the Kings Road. From Ellis Street a lot 313 feet wide was bought by Thomas Perry Webb, a blacksmith and innkeeper. The Inn stood until 1825. Several blacksmiths succeeded him and the last smithshop at that location was torn down in 1876.

John Kay sold a lot of two acres adjoining Perry Webb's to Robert Zane, one of the leading men of the Newton Colony, and four acres to Timothy Matlack. The Borough Hall is on part of this. The Matlack house is the small brick one with the bronze tablet. He had a store on the opposite side of the Road on a lot which he bought of John Estaugh.

The name Haddonfield is in the Friends Meeting Records when Meetings were first held here, but in official records it first appears on September 11, 1735. On that day a Special Town Meeting was held at Haddonfield to raise 8 pounds for the relief of the poor of the township. For this sum the mills, taverns and ferry were assessed 3 shillings 4 pence each, Timothy Matlack's store 5 shillings, and Sarah Norris' store 3 shillings 4 pence. Sarah Norris was John Kay's daughter and the store was on the Kay property at Potter Street. A few years later she paid tax for an Inn.

At the Annual Town Meeting in March, in Haddonfield, there was a desire for this section to have more representation, therefore Timothy Matlack was made a freeholder, John Gill assessor, and Samuel Clement one of the surveyors of highways. For several years thereafter Town Meetings were held alternately at Newton and Haddonfield.

It was about this time that Joseph Collins sold the remainder of Mountwell to Samuel Clement, his son-in-law. He had reserved four lots bordering on the Kings Road (from the present A & P Market to the railroad) which he gave to his son, Benjamin Collins, a carpenter, and his two other daughters both of whom married Ellises.

John Estaugh opened a Lane (Tanner Street) from the Newton or Ferry Road to the Kings Road and sold a lot on it to John Howell to make a tannery. This was 1734 and as he sold it in 1739 to Isaac Andrews for five times as much as he paid for the lot Howell must have built the house still standing there — 38 Tanner Street.

The main road through Haddonfield had several names, "the Road that goes from Burlington to Salem," Salem Road, Kings Road, Gloucester Road. The Court House being in Gloucester made it the most important town in the county. There is a mystery milestone standing at the corner of Haddon Avenue and the Highway marked "5 miles to Glou," with the finger pointing toward Moorestown. (This, no doubt, is an error made in later years when resetting the stone.) The Road curved to the north between Mechanic Street and Tanner and when it was straightened in 1741 a "small gore of land" belonging to Joseph Collins was left on the north side of the Road. This he sold to John Estaugh.

A little stream crossed the Road about Chestnut Street and ran through the Tanyard and across the Ferry Road to Coopers Creek. It was not dammed to make Hopkins Pond until several years after the

Revolution. A little run back of the Meeting House emptied into the stream.

The surveyors reported in 1739 that a road had been laid out from George Ward's mill (Good Intent) to the Kings Road (this is Warwick Road) and in 1757 a road beginning at the Salem Road by Samuel Clement's brickyard (Chews Landing Road).

On October 5, 1742 John and Elizabeth Estaugh sold a lot to William Griscom, a saddler and harness maker. This is probably the last deed to bear John Estaugh's signature. He made his will the same day and in a few days left on a religious visit to Friends in Tortola, B.W.I., where he died of a fever soon after his arrival.

Meanwhile John Gill was selling lots to John Kaighn, Jonathan Ellis, Timothy Matlack and Thomas Redman, his son-in-law, an apothecary from Philadelphia.

Jacob Clement, Samuel's brother, came from Gloucester and bought part of Timothy Matlack's lot on the south side of the Road and started a tannery. This property is still owned by one of his descendants. Samuel Mickle, another saddler, bought a lot from Jonathan Ellis, built a house west of Matlack's store and married Timothy's daughter. Samuel and Letticia Mickle were the parents of Samuel Mickle the Diarist.

Most of the villagers had a business or a trade. There were several blacksmiths, who in those days were really manufacturers of hardware — nails, hinges, bolts and bars, frying pans and kettles, and all kinds of metal farming tools, cowbells and traps. Thomas Perry Webb made and repaired firearms. Isaac Smith charged Elizabeth Estaugh 7 shillings for "mending an axeltre for Shas."

With three tanyards here a good many cattle must have been raised and their hides tanned. So many things were made of leather, from buckets to breeches. Not all of the hides came from eatable animals. The Hartley tanyard books show that anything from a dog's to a horse's hide was sent there including pelts from wild animals. There were so many predatory animals that bounties were paid for their heads. The Provincial Government had repealed the bounty on foxes by 1730; but at that date the bounty for a well-grown wolf was 20 shillings, for a panther 15 shillings, but the wolves were not destroyed and in 1751 the rate was raised to 60 shillings.

Samuel Smith in his History of New Jersey says of Gloucester County, "Its situation opposite and contiguous to Philadelphia give great opportunities to make the most of the productions of the county at that market; tho' their uplands as to the general are poor the meadows are good and improve fast; they raise beef, pork, mutton, cheese, butter, etc."

Samuel Boggs advertised 176 acres for sale with meadow for 20 head of cattle, and a young orchard with 350 apple trees. The apples would be

turned into cider and vinegar to sell. Among the buildings on a prosperous plantation would be a still house, "cyder" house, a milk and cheese house.

In the village itself the lots were large enough for fruit trees and vegetable garden and of course stables, barn, woodshed, smokehouse and pigpen. It was not until 1770 that the General Assembly passed an Act to prohibit swine from running at large in the streets of Haddonfield. But some of the residents did not like government interference in private affairs and the Act was repealed.

Barley, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn were raised and a man could pay his tax in grain if he did not have silver. Very little cotton was used around here before 1800. A great deal of flax was grown and women-folk were busy with the spinning of linen and wool for the use of their families. The weavers could make fine and coarse woollen cloth, and fine and coarse linen, sheeting, bedticking, and a very rough stuff for bags. Sometimes linen and wool were mixed and occasionally cotton was woven with linen.

The Provincial Government passed an Act to pay bounties for raising flax and hemp and planting mulberry trees for silk worms. The Governors wanted the colonists to raise products to send back to England. It was the middle of the next century before much was done about raising silkworms around here.

Lumber and cordwood were another source of income for the settlers and most of them owned a cedar swamp which was reached by the Egg Harbor Road (Warwick Road). From the outlying districts came the wagons of oakbark for the tanyards of Haddonfield. Brickmaking, too, was a business and no doubt some of those early houses still standing — 135-137 Kings Highway, East for example — were built of bricks made at the brickyard between Warwick and Chews Landing Roads. It was there as early as 1739 and probably before that. As late as eighty-five years ago there was a skating pond opposite Estaugh Avenue that was known as the Brick Pond.

Local men had been taking an active part in county affairs from the beginning but officially they were from Newton Township, not Haddonfield, and when they were in the Legislature they were listed as representatives from Gloucester County. From the middle of the 18th century until the Revolution one was from Haddonfield and the other one usually from Woodbury. It is in old newspaper extracts that we find the word Haddonfield though it is often spelled Hattonfield.

At the Town Meeting of 1757 Ebenezer Hopkins, Joseph Ellis, Samuel Clement, and Robert Friend Price, of this neighborhood, though not residents of the village — except perhaps Price — were chosen to assist the Overseers of the Poor in managing the affairs of the Township.

This was afterward known as Township Committee. Overseers of the Poor are mentioned so much in the Town Book of Newton, it would seem that looking after the poor was almost the first consideration of the leading men of Newton. Minutes of the Monthly Meeting of Friends show that a cow was purchased for the use of a poor member and other relief measures taken from time to time. An "Act for the Settlement and Relief of the Poor" was passed by the Legislature in 1758; it restricted emigration from other colonies and the movement of vagrants so that each county and township would not be responsible for the support of any except its own poor.

Timothy Matlack advertised for sale his Malt House, Brew House, Still House, store and other houses and lots, and went to Philadelphia and started business at the sign of the Two Sugar Loaves with a gold T M on them. His son, Timothy, born in Haddonfield, became famous for his work for the Continental Congress. It was he who inscribed on parchment the Congress' Commission to General Washington making him Commander in Chief, and he engrossed the Declaration of Independence.

Mathias Aspden of Philadelphia bought all of the Matlack property, built a handsome residence for himself on one of the vacant lots — afterward known as the Champion house — removed the Matlack store and built the tavern now known as the Indian King. The date 1750 was molded in brick in the east gable. The late Dr. John R. Stevenson thought the bricks for the building were made at the Haddonfield brickyard. Mr. Aspden married Rebecca Hartley, a widow with several children; they had one son, Mathias, Jr. Mr. Aspden still carried on his business in Philadelphia and in 1756 the family moved there. He died in 1765 and Mathias, Jr. carried on his father's business, enlarged it, went into shipping and became quite wealthy. In 1770 he wrote to a relative in London, "if my cousin John should like this country, you might live with your family on the interest of 1000 pounds sterling, easy and genteel in the town of Haddonfield where my aunts live." In February 1775 he sold all his Haddonfield property to Thomas Redman, 2nd, for 700 pounds. There were three brick houses and one frame house; the Champion house had already been sold. Thomas Redman was to receive rents due from William Chew 8 pounds, Sarah Bispham 11 pounds, Thomas Smith 10 pounds. Dr. Stevenson thought the two latter lived in the two small brick houses opposite the Indian King, but more about them later.

The first Meeting House was replaced in 1760 by a brick building more commodious than the old House. A Picture of it may be seen at the Historical Society Headquarters. Ann Whitall wrote in her diary in September of the following year that she went to Haddonfield Meeting "now their fine carriage house is finished and painted." Four of the chairs

that Elizabeth Estaugh presented to the Meeting are still in use.

She was eighty years old by this time and was advised to dispose of some of her property. Some years before this she had bought the Samuel Mickle house; a part of it is now 23 Ellis Street. In 1761 Elizabeth Estaugh sold the lot adjoining her brick house — 135 Kings Highway, East — to Thomas Cummings, cordwainer, and the one next to it to Edward Gibbs, blacksmith, who ten years later bought the Cummings property, and at the beginning of the Revolution built Gibbs Tavern, still standing. The driveway to the stables in the rear became Gibbs Alley, now Mechanic Street. The remaining lots along the Kings Road from the Gibbs lot to Tanner Street and on the east side of Tanner Elizabeth Estaugh sold to Isaac Andrews, reserving a small lot at the corner of Tanner and the lane that ran over to the Meeting House. The west corner of the Kings Road and Tanner she conveyed to Dr. John Kaighn. This lot on the Road extended back to the Episcopal Church and was 207 feet wide on Tanner Street. On it was the house known as the Estaugh Inn; this was removed in the early 1870s by Isaac Middleton who built on its foundation the present 8 Tanner Street. Dr. John Kaighn was John Estaugh's great nephew. He is Haddonfield's unknown physician, yet his medical diploma is the earliest of which there is a record in this country. This curious document is dated February 20, 1758. He studied with Dr. Christopher Witt of Germantown, Pa.

Elizabeth Estaugh died in the forepart of 1762. Ebenezer Hopkins had pre-deceased his aunt by a few years. She made liberal bequests to his seven children. John Estaugh Hopkins, the eldest, received the Estaugh Plantation and the unsold or otherwise undisposed of part of the Collins purchase, and much personal property. Inasmuch as John Estaugh had devised his entire estate to his wife, his relatives were among the legatees as were the grandchildren of her cousin, John Gill. Several personal friends were left small amounts; altogether about twenty-five names are mentioned in Elizabeth Estaugh's will.

Twenty-six Haddonfield men "reposing Special Confidence in each other's Friendship . . . for the Better preserving our own and our Neighbors' Houses, Goods and effects from fire" organized the Friendship Fire Company March 8, 1764. Other men became members in following years. By 1811 many of the members had died. A new constitution was drawn up and this time there were seven women among the stockholders. After several other reorganizations it is now Haddon Fire Company No. 1.

When Samuel Smith was writing his History he applied to the Friends Meeting for permission to examine their records. The Monthly Meeting appointed Joshua Lord of Woodbury and Ebenezer Hopkins to consult with him "and to collect what might lie in their power and transmit



REPORTED TO BE THE OLDEST HOME IN HADDONFIELD.
*Originally on the Kings Highway, this house (half of the original)
 is now located at 23 Ellis Street.*



JOHN HOPKIN'S HOUSE
*Built by John Estaugh Hopkins upon retiring in 1799 to live in
 the "Village." Located at 65 Haddon Avenue.*

them to said Samuel Smith as speedily as may be." When the book was published in 1765 all that Mr. Smith said about Haddonfield was, "here is a Publick Library." There has been no other reference to a library here at that time.

The Revolutionary Period

Probably Haddonfield Quakers thought as David Cooper of Woodbury did when in 1777 he wrote, "Should Providence permit the establishment of the separation now struggling for, and with which I am clear we have no business to interfere or meddle, we should realize our Profession by leaving things wholly to Him who needs not our assistance in setting up or pulling down." Nevertheless Haddonfield could not withhold itself from the "Commotions."

Robert Friend Price and John Hinchman of Haddonfield had been elected in 1769 to represent Gloucester County in the Assembly; both men were appointed to the Standing Committee of Correspondence and Observation which was set up by the General Assembly at Burlington February 8, 1774. The next year after hearing of the Battle of Lexington this Committee met to take action — the Haddonfield men were not present — and sent notices to the county committees to send delegates to a meeting to be held in Trenton to consider setting up a Provincial Congress. Price and Hinchman and five others were chosen as delegates from Gloucester County for one year, any three to attend. Neither Price nor Hinchman were there when the Provincial Congress was organized in Trenton, May 23, 1775. It assumed the power and authority of the General Assembly though the latter continued to meet until June 1776. Price was still a member of the Assembly. At the August meeting of the Provincial Congress a Committee of Safety was appointed. The main business of the Congress was to raise men and money for the militia.

The Congress, meeting in Burlington, adopted the Constitution of New Jersey July 2, 1776 and thus ended the Colonial Period of this Province. The Constitution provided for a Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly. The members of the Council and Assembly to be elected yearly and they jointly were to elect a Governor annually. John Cooper of Woodbury represented Gloucester County in the Council, and Robert Friend Price and Richard Somers in the Assembly. William Livingston was elected Governor.

There were gloomy prospects for the rebels; the Legislature retired from Princeton to Burlington to Pittston to Haddonfield where it dissolved December 2, 1776.

The Hessians were at Mount Holly. A few days before Christmas a force was gathered at Haddonfield to go there to engage them. The

Hessians were defeated, but they returned to Mount Holly with reinforcements the next day and the Americans returned to Haddonfield. This may have helped to keep the Hessians at Mount Holly and away from Trenton Christmas night.

General Howe had offered pardon to all who would abandon the Patriots' cause and take an oath of allegiance to the King. It is estimated 2700 Jerseymen did so; Samuel Tucker, Chairman of the Committee of Safety was one of them. Robert Friend Price himself was greatly worried and he and Isaac Mickle packed their saddlebags and got as far as David Cooper's below Woodbury seeking a place of concealment. They asked his advice about giving themselves up but he being a strict Friend did not feel clear to advise them except to say he thought there was hardly a man in the county that would betray them.

After Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton the people were more encouraged. The Legislature convened in Haddonfield January 29, 1777 and continued to meet with short adjournments until June. Governor Livingston issued a Proclamation February 5 against the indiscriminate seizure of private property by the Militia. An Act was passed which forbade more than six soldiers to travel around without an officer. Another one June 5 exempted ironworkers at Batsto and Mount Holly from military duty. Those furnaces and forges were making supplies for the Army. This Act made provision for the ironworkers to form a company to defend the ironworks.

The Court of Admiralty met in Haddonfield in May to consider the case of some captured vessels. This Court met here several times in 1780.

The Council and Assembly met in various places in Haddonfield. Their records show Thomas Smith, Innkeeper, was doorkeeper and he was paid for firewood, candles, and the rent of a room by the Assembly. If the Gibbs Tavern was finished by that time, he may have moved there from the old Matlack home as that was used as a Guard House. Sarah Bispham rented a room to the Assembly, and Cumberland Sheppard one to the Council. A committee met at the house of Samuel Kennard, which was probably the Old Perry Webb Inn. Hugh Creighton bought the house now known as the Indian King from Thomas Redman May 1, 1777, though he may have been Innkeeper there before that time.

The Council of Safety's main concern was disloyalty and the exchange of prisoners. It met in Haddonfield in March and several times thereafter. While here it passed an Act to empower justices to grant passports. Ferry-men were forbidden to convey anyone without a passport across any creek or river, and innkeepers were forbidden to entertain any without one.

There were soldiers who enlisted, received the bounty and deserted, enlisted somewhere else, received the bounty and deserted again. Rewards

were offered for their arrest, reward to be paid at the house of Hugh Creighton.

The Council and Assembly met at the house of Thomas Smith September 16, 1777, a committee of both at the house of Hugh Creighton September 18. Joint meetings were held at his house September 6, 9, 16, 24.

On September 20, 1777 at Haddonfield an Act was passed requiring that all Commissions, Writs and Indictments should be run in "the name of the State of New Jersey."

This news item was in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* October 30, 1777: "Hessians crossed the Delaware on their way to Red Bank, captured rebel stores at Haddonfield and sent them to Philadelphia." A Tory report.

While the British were in Philadelphia, it was important for the Americans to control the Delaware to prevent them from getting supplies by water. Fort Mifflin was on the Pennsylvania side opposite Fort Mercer or Red Bank on the Jersey side. The channels between them were filled with a framework of piling, topped with ironpoints called chevaux-de-frise. These were made by Arthur Donaldson, a shipwright of Philadelphia whose wife was a great niece of John Estauch.

When General Washington learned the British were planning to capture these forts he wrote several letters of instruction to his officers, one of them to General Varnum directing him to proceed through Haddonfield to Red Bank, which he did. To General Christopher Greene he said, "you will be pleased to remember that the post with which you are now intrusted is of utmost importance to America . . . The whole defense of the Delaware depends upon it."

General Howe sent Count Donop with 2000 Hessians to take the fort. They crossed the Delaware at Coopers Ferry and camped all night at Haddonfield. The Count made his headquarters at the Gill Farm house and by his charming manner left a favorable impression with his host — but those Hessians! They left very early the next morning, October 22, to capture Fort Mercer, but as the Americans had destroyed bridges they were a long time in getting there and it was late afternoon when they made the attack. It was a complete failure. Count Donop died of his wounds and lies buried there. The remaining troops returned to Philadelphia by way of Haddonfield, some of them resting here to be treated at the Meeting House which was used as a hospital, and some to lie in the Friends Graveyard.

By the middle of November the British succeeded in destroying Fort Mifflin and the surviving soldiers escaped to Red Bank. On the 18th the British made another attempt to take Red Bank coming up from Billingsport which they had captured. General Greene marching from Burlington

to the Fort's relief was disappointed in not receiving the expected reinforcements so he came to Haddonfield instead, and Red Bank had to be evacuated.

In the afternoon of the 25th General Lafayette with four French officers and about 200 men, leaving General Greene at Haddonfield, went down to Timber Creek to see what Cornwallis was doing. There was a sharp encounter, but as darkness came on it was over in less than an hour, and Lafayette came back to Haddonfield and wrote to General Washington his report of the Battle of Gloucester Point, "we made them run very fast."

This letter from Philadelphia dated November 27 was printed in a New York paper: "Lord Cornwallis has effected the Business he went upon to Haddonfield in the Jerseys, and is this Day recrossing the Delaware having brought off 800 Head of Cattle with the loss only of the Sgt. Major and three privates."

The latter part of February 1778 General Anthony Wayne came into Jersey to collect cattle and horses. General Howe sent Colonel Stirling and Major Simcoe to stop him; Stirling with the reserves stayed at Coopers Point to intercept Wayne if he came from Burlington by the river road. Simcoe with the Queens Rangers occupied Haddonfield. He sent a detachment to Timber Creek to burn some barrels of tar stored there and another detachment to seize some rum on the Egg Harbor Road. When the Major heard Wayne was on the way he left Haddonfield at night in a sleet storm and joined Colonel Stirling. The next day he sent about fifty men back toward Haddonfield to get some forage that had been left. These men were much surprised to meet Wayne's cavalry under the command of Count Pulaski, and were driven back to about a mile from the Delaware. The British were protected by their gunboats in the river and the Americans had to retire. When the British who were still at Gloucester arrived at Haddonfield to capture Wayne he had gone. Colonel Ellis of the Militia, who had his Headquarters here, had been warned and he and his staff barely escaped. Just eleven months after this a Quaker boy of Coopers Point ran away from home to enlist in the Continental Army. He became known as a "Soldier of the Revolution — Sailor of the War of 1812." He afterward lived in Haddonfield. His name was James B. Cooper.

After the evacuation of Philadelphia in June 1778 the worst was over for Haddonfield. There were so many Tories, and their baggage, with the Army they were four days in passing through the town. They crossed the Delaware to Gloucester, came into town at the west end and thus traversed the whole length of the Main Street—the undisciplined soldiers and camp followers intent on mischief all the way. The Hessians had a bad reputation and for the next 150 years naughty children were

threatened with: "The Hessians will get you" or being shaken by the shoulders and called "You little Hessian, you!"

Another Hundred Years

Haddonfield — its population mostly Quakers with their self-imposed restraint of excitement and extravagance — probably recovered from the War as quickly as any community after the restrictions against trade and travel were removed. New houses were built and new businesses were started. Usually the dwelling and shop were under one roof or on the same premises. Even before the Peace Treaty was signed Jacob Cox started a wheelwright shop where the Library now stands. He leased the ground from John Estaugh Hopkins at an annual rental of six Spanish milled dollars and two-thirds of a dollar to be paid to him or his heirs on the first day of March forever.

The Friends built a schoolhouse in 1786 which is still standing, and much enlarged, still under the oversight of Friends. Town Meetings and other public meetings which had been held in the Meeting House were now held in the schoolhouse.

John Estaugh Hopkins built a farm house (now the residence of Governor Alfred E. Driscoll), and grist mill for his son William, turned over the Estaugh Plantation to his son James, built a house for himself and retired to live in the village (65 Haddon Avenue). The Plantation remained in the Hopkins-Cresson family until 1829.

Some members of the Society of Friends had been much concerned with the keeping of slaves and when freedom of the Colonies from England was the uppermost thought in all minds, freedom of Negroes became their moral responsibility. A record of manumissions within compass of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting shows that between 1771 and 1785 sixty-eight Negroes were set at liberty. Usually a small plot of ground was given to each one in order that he could be self-supporting and not become a charge on the community. Old wills show that slaves were sometimes set free at the death of their owner and given a small legacy. On the whole they seem to have been more contented and more trustworthy than Redemptioners who often ran away. A bit of romance is suggested when a man servant ran away from his master at the same time a woman servant disappeared from a neighbor.

The Haddonfield people were not too busy with their own affairs to give sympathetic attention to Philadelphians during the 1793 yellow fever epidemic. Thomas Redman was head of a committee to collect money and supplies. October 2nd \$80. and 44 fowls were sent to the Citizens Committee of Philadelphia with more to follow. Altogether

there were sent 1035 lbs. of ham, veal, lamb and mutton, live sheep, 300 chickens, eggs, butter, cheese, honey, herbs, gallons of vinegar and 97 cords of wood. There was yellow fever in Haddonfield in 1798. According to Joseph Hinchman's diary there was a pestilential disease accompanied by chills and fever in the summer and fall of 1823, and he thought there was a coffin made in both joiner shops in Haddonfield every day for three months. There had been a slight epidemic of it the previous year. The next year smallpox was in town and Dr. J. A. Elkington offered free vaccinations to anyone not able to pay. In 1826 an influenza called Flying Nancy was prevalent hereabouts.

Soon after 1800 a Post Office was established in Haddonfield, but mail came irregularly until after 1824 when a stage between Camden and this town brought it twice a week. The county paper published in Woodbury was sent here by post rider. Fifty years earlier there had been a "stage waggon" which left "Abseekam" early Monday mornings and reached Coopers Ferry the next afternoon by way of Haddonfield and on the return trip "set off from" the Ferry Thursday mornings. Passengers were charged a half penny per mile and goods were carried for one penny per mile for 100 lbs., letters and newspapers four pence, that of course was not postage, just delivery charge. The Old Egg Harbor Road from the lower ferries came into the Kings Road west of West End Avenue. Several years later the United States Mail Line of Stages from Camden to Somers Point and Absecon made three trips a week and the journey one way took twelve or thirteen hours. The proprietors advertised in 1837 new Elliptic Spring Stages drawn by four good horses.

A pottery was set up in 1805 on the new Long a Comming Road (Potter Street) and is still in business though now located on Lake Street. By that time the Egg Harbor Road was called the old Long a Comming Road.

William E. Hopkins in 1809 gave a lot at the corner of Grove and Lake Streets, in trust, on which Grove School, a one room frame building was erected. Any religious body had the privilege of holding services there. Lake Street was Grove Road and Grove Street was Hinchman's Landing Road.

Joseph Hinchman put up a store building at the Landing and rented it to James Stoy July 1, 1815, and the wharf to his father Philip Stoy who owned sloops and flatboats. He cut timber and shipped it. The Landing was quite a commercial center, and the road soon became Stoy's Landing Road. Coles Landing further down the Creek was also a shipping point even after the railroad came in 1853, and Willitts coal and lumber was cheaper at the Landing than at their yard in town.

John Roberts bought the upper tavern in 1805 and it remained in the Roberts family, with several different landlords, until they sold it to

George W. Stillwell in 1874. In 1850 William Rushmore was the Innkeeper; he named it the American House, previously it had been known by the name of the innkeeper. From 1832 until 1849 Newton Township Committee was entertained there and at the lower tavern (Gibbs) in alternate years. By 1817 the latter had come into the possession of John Clement, a grandson of Jacob Clement. He owned practically the whole block and much other property in the village. He was as active in public affairs as anyone in the township and was known as Squire Clement or, to his fellow townsmen, as the Squire.

"Regimental Orders

The Officers and men comprising the 2nd Reg. of the Gloucester Brigade are to meet at Chews Landing on Tuesday 8th of June next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to perform military duty as the law directs. The commissioned officers will appear in full uniform and completely equipped, the men with arms and accoutrements and in decent and orderly manner.

W. W. Butler adj.

By order of

John Clement Col."

Gloucester Town was the county seat for 100 years, then the Court House and Jail burned. The people of Gloucester County decided to make Woodbury the county seat and the new Court House and Jail were erected there. As the settlements around the ferries (now Camden) grew and as there were reports that the Public Buildings were in such bad condition they should be pulled down there was a good bit of talk about putting the new Court House in Camden. At a meeting in Haddonfield held at the house of Thomas Denny January 8, 1820 the following resolution was made: "Resolved: That in the opinion of this meeting the proposed removal of the Court House and Public Buildings from Woodbury to Camden would accommodate the great body of people.

John Roberts, Chairman
Isaac Mickle, Jr., Sec'y."

The county at large was overwhelmingly against the removal so the matter rested for five years. When the subject was re-opened the Camden proponents met again in Haddonfield at the house of Samuel Wilkins who had succeeded Denny at the upper tavern. The vote of Newton Township was 370 for Camden, 62 for Woodbury. But Woodbury won and kept the Court House.

Gloucester County held an elaborate celebration at Woodbury on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. First in the Civic procession were the soldiers of the Revolution led by Captain James B.

Cooper, then came the orator, the clergyman, and reader of the Declaration, the ladies of the choir, the youth, and last the invited guests led by Colonel John Clement and Quartermaster Porter. After a lengthy program in the Court House the invited guests and officials repaired to a grove and partook of a sumptuous entertainment and many toasts were drunk. Captain Cooper's — "General Lafayette, the hero on whom the mantle fell when the spirit of Washington ascended to Heaven." Col. Clement — "General Jackson the hero of New Orleans." The Chairman (Mr. Cooper having retired) "Our Guest J. B. Cooper, Esq. of the United States Navy, one of the surviving heroes of our glorious Revolution; he has the peculiar honor of having served throughout both our wars with England, and proved himself not less gallant on the ocean than he had been distinguished in the field." The participants in this celebration had no way of knowing at the time that the second and third Presidents of the young United States died that day.

Washington's Birthday in those days was as much of an occasion for the firing of cannon and military parades as the Fourth of July.

Thomas S. Gordon said of Haddonfield in 1834 there were 100 dwellings, 7 stores, 2 taverns, 2 grist mills, 2 tanneries and a woolen mill. This was the Evans and Millard mill down Mill Road on the south side of the Creek which did fulling, carding and weaving. The Kay mill after being operated by three generations of Kays was now Evans Mill and had been moved to the north side of the Creek. Gordon wrote: "This is a very pleasant town built upon both sides of a wide road along which it extends for more than half a mile. The houses are of brick and wood many of them neat and commodious and surrounded by gardens, orchard and grass lots." Many of the houses were the Big House - Little House type, close to the sidewalk and with both doors opening right onto the street.

These were the days when tomatoes were a novelty and thought to have medicinal properties, when peachtree nurseries were in the town, and silkworm cocooneries near by; when Haddonfield men were interested in Bible, Temperance, and Colonization Societies, and when there was a surplus in the United States Treasury. During Andrew Jackson's last year in office he signed the bill to distribute the surplus revenue among the States. New Jersey in turn sent each county its share. Gloucester County spent a part of the sum received and put out the remainder in loans, the interest of which was paid to the township collectors. This interest for the whole county amounted in 1839 to \$2,333.93.

After the separation of the four lower townships to form Atlantic County in 1837 there was talk of setting up Camden County. "Davy of Deptford" wrote a public letter in which he said if there should be

another division of Gloucester County "some other folk will have to be consulted besides the wonderfully meddling bodies in and about Camden; and in the event of such a division the public buildings might stop somewhere at or about old Haddonfield." The agitation went on for several years; then in January 1844 the Haddonfield men met at the Friends schoolhouse and resolved: "... the contemplated division of the county is altogether useless and unnecessary..." This seemed to be the opinion throughout the county three to one. But the minority succeeded in presenting a bill for partition in the Legislature and getting it passed in March. This bill provided for an election after one year to decide upon the county seat of Camden County. A committee met to select towns to be voted for and Haddonfield received 19 votes of the committee and Long a Coming 10 votes. However, at the general election Camden received the most votes and Haddonfield was third. Camden did not have a majority of the votes cast as required by the law. At the third election Long a Coming received a majority, but the Camden "busy-bodies" were determined to have the Court House. Injunctions, charges of fraud, and counter charges pursued each other to the Supreme Court of the state, and it was seven years before the Court House was ready for use in — Camden.

The Estaugh Plantation had become the Wood Farm and in April 1842 the old house was burned. Isaac H. Wood built the present house using some of the old and 30,000 new bricks. He added the second story to the Brew or Still House; the Woods called it the old Shop. His son, Samuel Wood, sold the farm for a real estate development. It had been in the family 90 years, but he retained the home grounds and they remained in the Wood name 25 years longer. The same fate had befallen Mountwell, Redman farm, and Birdwood.

Until the railroad came, not much was done about laying out streets. All the existing streets were really roads leading somewhere else. Center Street was the lane that came from Samuel Clement's house to the village. He had sold a triangular lot on the lane to Thomas Perry Webb's widow and when the back street (Ellis Street) was opened between Mountwell and Kay property, it had to go around this lot to get to the Kings Road.

October 1853 the Camden and Atlantic Rail Road started running cars from Coopers Point Ferry through Haddonfield to Long a Coming, and the next year on Fourth of July the road was opened all the way to the sandy island that is now Atlantic City. Twenty years later passengers changed at Haddonfield and perhaps they did so at first. There was a turntable a short distance north of Main Street. The engine brought the cars to Haddonfield and turned around so as to take them back. Cars, not train, was the word then used.

It was usually a non-native, aided by the younger men, who was active in promoting the so-called improvements. In the case of the railroad it was William Coffin whose family had extensive interests in timber and glassworks at Hammonton and Winslow. He came to Haddonfield sometime after 1850 and built a handsome residence (Bancroft School). In association with others he bought land on the edges of the village and laid out building lots. Philadelphians and others made various plans for a real estate and building boom, one plan included another railroad, at the east end of the town. The native residents as usual were well satisfied with their town as it was and some of these plans became just a memory. Perhaps some of the older people were called fossils and reactionaries.

However, all ages were interested when the remains of a dinosaur were found in the ravine between Hawthorne and Maple Avenues in 1858. They were taken to the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia and reconstructed and named *Hadrosaurus Foulkii* in honor of the town and William P. Foulke who had recognized the peculiar "stones" as fossils.

The following is the "Haddonfield Business Directory of 1861":

"S. MATLACK.....	Prop'r of Haddonfield Hotel
S. E. SHIVERS.....	" " American Hotel
J. WARNER.....	" " Rail Road Hotel
J. L. ROWAND.....	Surveyor and Conveyancer
CHARLES D. HENDRY...	Physician
A. D. WOODRUFF.....	"
CHARLES S. BRADDOCK..	Druggist and Apothecary
J. P. BROWNING.....	Coal & Lumber Merchant
SAMUEL S. WILLITS	" " "
A. W. CLEMENT.....	Dealer in General Merchandise
A. C. CLEMENT.....	" " " "
A. BURROUGH.....	" " " "
JACOB S. JUSTICE.....	" " " "
CHARLES LIPPINCOTT...	Merchant Tailor
R. W. SNOWDON.....	Manufacturers of Earthen Ware
DANIEL D. WRIGHT....	Dealer in Stoves, Sheet Iron & Tin Ware
ISAAC VANDERGRIFT....	Manfact'r & Deal'r in Saddles & Harness
JAMES WHITE.....	Tanner & Currier
J. G. WEBSTER.....	Coach Maker
DANIEL FORTNER.....	Black Smith
JOHN G. SHIVERS.....	Bricklayer & Builder
WM. H. TOMLINSON...	Butcher"

Joseph E. Bates and Wm. H. Tomlinson had blacksmith shops and Mickle Clement a general store. No doubt several other business men could be added to this Directory.

So much has been written about Friends School that Green Bank School has been forgotten. This was Amy Eastlack's boarding school for girls in the 1830s and 40s. The terms were \$30. for twelve weeks. It was in the Schlecht building which was torn down in 1949. Later Phebe A. Cox had a day school there for boys and girls.

St. John's Military Academy is remembered by the older residents. Rev. T. M. Reilly bought ancient Mountwell and after making additions and improvements moved his school there in March 1871. The place was burned in April of the following year. The Rev. Mr. Reilly then built a new school to accommodate 175 boys and a few years after a smaller building for St. Agnes School for girls.

So many interesting and talented people have lived in our town that we can not even make a catalog of their names, but we appreciate them all from Nathaniel Evans, the young poet and missionary from England, to Judge John Clement and John Van Court. Without the last two little would be known about Haddonfield. Mr. Van Court published the first newspaper here, "The Basket," and he printed in 1879 that collectors' item, "Sketch of the Village of Haddonfield, N. J. and its Revolutionary Reminiscences" by John Clement.

Though of course we indulged in a bit of gossip now and then, the friendliness of this village 75 years ago can be judged by this letter which Mr. Van Court wrote to the *West Jersey Press*. "The people of Haddonfield are under obligation to Messrs John Gill and Benjamin Willis for their public spirit in sending snow ploughs through the town after each fall of snow and opening the sidewalks. Mr. Gill attends to the upper part of the town and Mr. Willis the other end."



THE MILL ON EVAN'S POND

One of the centers of activity of a growing community.



THE GOVERNOR'S HOME

*The home of Governor Alfred E. Driscoll and his family. Built by John Estaugh Hopkins for his son William, circa 1788
(actual date unknown).*

The Borough of Haddonfield

1875-1950

J. ROSS LOGAN



The boundary of Haddonfield at the time of its incorporation as a borough. Reproduction from an Atlas of Philadelphia and its surrounding areas of 1876.

Incorporation

ALTHOUGH the first settler in what is now known as Haddonfield arrived in 1682 and a community gradually came into being, its governmental functions were included with other communities under a township. At first it was part of the Township of Newton, then later the Township of Haddon after its incorporation February 23, 1865. As time went on, it was felt that Haddonfield should have its own government, and this finally came into being in 1875. Under a special act of the Legislature, approved March 24, 1875, it was enacted that, "the Village of Haddonfield shall be and the same is hereby created into a Borough, which shall be called The Borough of Haddonfield," to become effective the first Tuesday in April, 1875.

Under the provisions of this act of incorporation the first election was held on the first Tuesday in April, namely April 6, A.D. 1875, at which time the following citizens were elected to govern the Borough:

Commissioners of Streets:

JOHN H. LIPPINCOTT

ALFRED W. CLEMENT

JOSEPH F. KAY

NATHAN LIPPINCOTT

SAMUEL P. HUNT

and the following as

Commissioners of Appeals:

JACOB L. ROWAND

RICHARD SNOWDEN

JAMES WHITE

The Commissioners of Streets were the elected rulers so named, no doubt, because most of their duties pertained to streets. The Commissioners of Appeals were those to whom appeal was made as to assessments on taxable property and whose duties are now handled by the County Board of Taxation.

The organization meeting of the Commissioners of Streets was held on April 13, 1875, at which time John H. Lippincott was elected president and Abraham P. Vandergrift was appointed as the first clerk of the Borough. Shortly afterwards Alden Scovel was appointed Counsel or Solicitor as it is now known, and J. Lewis Rowand as Engineer.

On Tuesday evening, May 4, 1875 the legal voters of the Borough met and voted "to fix the sum of money to be raised by tax for the purposes in said act mentioned and set forth." The number of names on the poll list was 50, of which 45 voted in favor of \$1,500. and 5 for \$1,000.

It was ordered that \$1,500. be the amount to be assessed for Borough purposes. These "Town Meetings" continued, annually until there was a change in the form of government.

It must be remembered that the charter of 1875 gave only a limited autonomy to the Borough. Numerous phases of government which are accepted today as a matter of course were handled by the Township of Haddon, such as assessment of properties, collection of taxes, and vital statistics. Although the Commissioners of Streets were empowered to adopt ordinances of regulations, it was unnecessary when the Township of Haddon already had them.

Article 7 of the Act of Incorporation reads as follows: "7. And be it enacted, that the legal voters of said Borough shall, by a majority vote, name the sum of money to be assessed upon the taxable property within said Borough for such purposes, which sum shall not be less than one thousand dollars nor more than fifteen hundred dollars annually, which said vote shall be ascertained at a public meeting to be called in the manner hereinbefore directed."

And several other Articles of the Act are:

"10. And be it enacted, that the money so ordered to be raised shall be assessed and collected by the assessor and collector of the Township of Haddon, by a separate and distinct assessment, in the same manner and for the same compensation as other taxes are assessed and collected, which sum shall be paid by the said Collector upon an order signed by the said Commissioners of Streets or a majority of them."

"13. And be it enacted, that the said Borough shall be subject to its just and equitable proportion of all debts and liabilities to which the inhabitants of the Township of Haddon, in the County of Camden, are subject at the time this act shall take effect, and be assessed with and entitled to its proportion of taxes so raised for township purposes, school money and other property belonging to the inhabitants of said Township at the time aforesaid, and that nothing in this act shall be construed to separate the territory described aforesaid, from the Township of Haddon, excepting as to the election of Commissioners of Streets and Commissioners of Appeals, the raising of money by special tax, the regulating and grading of the sidewalks and lighting of the streets of said Borough; and that the Township Committee of Haddon Township shall have the same control and management of roads and driveways as heretofore."

"17. And be it enacted, that no loan of money shall be made or debt incurred by the said Commissioners to carry out the improvements contemplated by this Act, and that no more work shall be done each year than can be paid for by the moneys raised in the manner aforesaid."

An inspection of the first minute book of the Township of Haddon discloses some interesting facts, showing the close tie-up with Haddon-

field. The first record was that of a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Newton, held in the Town Hall at Haddonfield in 1864. The organization meeting of the Township of Haddon, of February 23, 1865 was also held in the Town Hall at Haddonfield, as well as all subsequent Town Meetings until April 6, 1899 when the Township of Haddon held its Town Meeting at Schnitzler's Hall (later known as Orston Hall), Orston. Abraham P. Vandergrift, who was appointed first clerk of Haddonfield in 1875, was originally elected as Township Clerk on March 14, 1866 and held that position, except for the year 1874, until 1877, when he was elected as Collector for the Township. Thereafter, Vandergrift was Collector for the Township until 1889, as well as being Clerk of the Borough. As Collector for the Township, he collected taxes from the residents of Haddonfield. The first tax duplicate of the Borough of Haddonfield dated 1876, shows the Assessor as J. Stokes Coles. The election in the Township of 1875 elected Jacob S. Coles as Assessor. Thereafter, up to and including the year 1890, either under the name of Jacob S. Coles or J. Stokes Coles he was regularly elected as Assessor for the Township.

In 1878 William S. Hart was first elected as Clerk of the Township of Haddon and retained that position until 1899, when Joseph A. Patton replaced him. In 1888 William S. Hart was appointed Clerk of the Borough for that year. William H. Harrison was first elected as Assessor for the Township in 1894 and retained that position until 1899 when he was elected as Assessor for the Borough. In 1889 Charles S. Braddock, Jr. was elected as Collector for the Township to succeed Abraham P. Vandergrift and he was re-elected each term until 1899, when he was elected as Collector for the Borough and Charles R. Stevenson replaced him in the Township. All during this period various familiar names appear on the records of the Township of Haddon, such as Samuel Wood as Freeholder.

Although with apparently restricted powers, the Commissioners of Streets assumed their responsibilities and carried on with a great degree of success.

As the records are examined, starting 75 years ago, it must be remembered that conditions were entirely different at that time and some of the ordinances or resolutions adopted appear to be unusual when examined under present day conditions. However, some of the problems then are not so different from those arising today. It would be interesting to make a complete resume of the happenings, meeting by meeting, but that is impossible, so only what appear to be the highlights can be mentioned.

At the meeting of May 20, 1875 proposals were received for lighting street lamps. Out of the ten proposals the one of Samuel S. Witcraft was accepted at the cost of \$22.00 per month with instructions to start

extinguishing the lights at 11 o'clock. While a year and one-half later the Lamplighter was instructed to light the lamps when the moon sets before 12 o'clock. There were 46 lamps located and supplies purchased. The total cost for street lighting the first year was \$797.78. In comparison the Borough paid in 1949 the amount of \$14,411.31 for 443 street lamps.

On June 3, 1875 the Commissioners of Streets adopted the first ordinance of the Borough. The first one required the property owners to grade the sidewalks in front of their properties. The second ordinance required the property owners to trim the shade trees in front of their properties "so as not to obstruct the light from public lamps." Does the same question arise today?

It is interesting to note that on June 16, 1875 James C. Middleton was appointed a Special Constable to preserve order and decorum at the entertainment of Miss S. C. Hillman's pupils at the Town Hall. Later, on December 5, 1877, he was appointed a "Special Police Officer for the Public School Entertainment and for the Baptist Church Fair."

May 12, 1880 saw the adoption of this motion: "that the Clerk notify the Hay Scale Company to remove the covering of the scales or close the same to prevent the shying of horses."

After consultation with the Haddon Township Committee in the later part of 1880 the Town Hall was altered to take care of the fire apparatus and shortly thereafter the Old Hook and Ladder House was sold for \$15.00.

From time to time mention is made of meetings in the Town Hall, but the majority of the minutes merely state that the "Commissioners of Streets meet this evening." However, it appears that the Commissioners held their meetings in the property of A. W. Clement (located at south-east corner of Kings Highway and Ellis Street), as at the meeting of April 11, 1888 a motion was adopted stating "a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. A. W. Clement, who for the last fourteen years has furnished a Hall with lights, heat, and janitor at a cost of not less than twenty-five dollars, free of all costs to the Borough for place of the stated and special meetings of the Commissioners." Later, on April 21, 1888, the meetings were again held in the Town Hall.

In November, 1888, the Ordinance Committee was instructed to prepare an ordinance relative to driving cattle on the sidewalk. However, it was later found that an ordinance would be unnecessary as the Township of Haddon's ordinance would be sufficient. Six months later the Clerk was instructed to notify three of the residents to discontinue the pasturing of their cows on the streets. Again, as late as September 8, 1914, "The Clerk was directed to notify parties pasturing their cows on the sidewalks to discontinue the same."

Mayor and Council Government

It was felt that the form of government under which the Borough was operating was not entirely satisfactory. Several times a move was started to make changes; one even went so far as to call for an election to be held on April 9, 1895 for that purpose. This recommendation, made by the Citizens Association was later rescinded. However, the State Legislature finally adopted a bill commonly known as the Borough Law which was signed April 24, 1897 becoming Chapter 285 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1897. The provisions of this law were made applicable to all Boroughs created under any law in the State, thus the act of 1875 was virtually repealed in so much as the form of government and other matters in relation thereto were concerned. It therefore became necessary to elect a Mayor and six Councilmen instead of the five Commissioners of Streets. At that time such elections were held on the second Tuesday of March and so on March 8, 1898 the first election was held under the new law with 559 citizens voting. As a result of this election J. Morris Roberts became the first elected Mayor of Haddonfield. The following were elected as the first Councilmen:

SAMUEL BROWN
R. WILKINS BUDD
RICHARD GARDNER

ISAAC E. SHIVERS
BENJAMIN P. SHREVES
JOHN R. STEVENSON

At the organization meeting, held in Wilkins Hall (44 Chestnut Street), on March 14, 1898, Dr. John R. Stevenson was elected as President of Council. The Mayor made the first appointments of Henry M. Burrough as Clerk, Henry S. Scovel as Solicitor and Henry S. Haines as Engineer. Under the new law the Borough of Haddonfield became an entity unto itself. All legal connections with the Township of Haddon ceased and it became necessary to set up separate records for all phases of municipal government. For instance, prior to this time all birth records and deaths were reported to the Township. That is why people born in Haddonfield prior to 1898 must secure a copy of their birth record from the Township.

The assessed valuation for 1898 was \$1,521,925.00 and a budget of \$7,000.00 was to be raised. The tax rate and amount to be raised is surely different from its appearances today.

	<i>Rate per hundred</i>	<i>Taxes</i>
State .....	.257	\$4,261.00
County .....	.557	8,370.00
Borough .....	.487	7,305.00
School .....	.409	6,125.00
Total	1.71	26,061.00

It was not until the following year, 1899, that a Tax Collector and Assessor were elected for terms of three years each. Although it had been previously stated that the Borough was not entitled to elect a separate member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders because its population was under 3,000, at the election held on March 14, 1899 Samuel Wood was elected as the first Freeholder from Haddonfield, also representing the Township of Haddon.

Following the organization of the Mayor and Council, it became necessary to secure an office for the Mayor and the Council meetings. A room was obtained in the property of Charles H. Smith (present location of F. W. Woolworth's store) at a rental of \$20.00 per month, and the first meeting of Council was held there on June 6, 1898. Later additional space was taken, and these offices were used until 1906 when Mrs. Fannie L. Smith, widow of Charles H., was given legal notice that they would be vacated as of May 31, 1906.

Town Hall

It may be wondered why the Town Hall was not used at all times for every phase of the government of the Borough. However, title to this property was in the Township of Haddon. A committee of Council was appointed by the Mayor to consult with the Township Committee on the purchase of the Town Hall. This presented a peculiar situation inasmuch as the Borough of Haddonfield, Borough of Collingswood, and the Township of Haddon had an interest in the property. After several meetings it was agreed that Haddonfield should pay \$3,250 for the property and that distribution of the proceeds would be made on the basis of the assessments in each municipality at the time of the legal separation of each. Before the consummation of the sale, the Borough of Woodlynne was established and accordingly participated in the proceeds. This property was originally deeded by the Trustees of the Haddonfield Preparative Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends on November 30, 1852 to "The Inhabitants of the Township of Newton," then on February 23, 1865 was turned over to the Township of Haddon on its incorporation. Finally it was deeded to the Borough of Haddonfield as of May 6, 1902 and the proceeds were distributed as follows:

Borough of Haddonfield 1/2.....	\$1,625.00
Borough of Collingswood 1/5.....	650.00
Borough of Woodlynne 3/200.....	48.75
Township of Haddon 57/200.....	926.25

This building had long housed the Fire Company and later the Police Department and then was used for all the Borough offices until 1928.

At that time the present Municipal Hall was opened and the various offices moved to larger quarters, leaving the old Town Hall for the entire use of Haddon Fire Company No. 1.

Commission Form of Government

The State Legislature passed a law known as the "Commission Form of Government Law" which became Chapter 221 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1911, approved April 25, 1911. This was a great change from the old forms of municipal government and a number of municipalities adopted this form of government commonly called the "Walsh Act." Whereas previously the Council had been the legislative body, the Board of Commissioners (the governing body) now became the legislative, executive, and administrative body as well. This type of government appealed to a number of Haddonfield residents, and a petition was presented to the Clerk calling for a special election. This election was held on September 23, 1913 with 692 votes cast in the four election districts of the Borough. Four hundred thirteen of these were for the adoption of the Commission Form of Government and two hundred seventy-three votes opposed. In only one district was the opposition greater than those in favor. At a primary election held on Tuesday, October 21, 1913, nominations were made for candidates for the Board of Commissioners. There were seven candidates, of which six were nominated to be voted for at the Municipal Election to be held on November 18, 1913. At that time the following were elected as members of the first Board of Commissioners of the Borough:

JOSEPH K. LIPPINCOTT, JR. MONTREVILLE SHINN
BAYARD C. STAVELY

At the organization meeting, held November 25, 1913, Joseph K. Lippincott, Jr. was named Mayor and President of the Board. The Borough of Haddonfield has continued to operate under the Commission Form of Government from that time up to the present.

Water System

Improvements do come, so on May 5, 1886 two ordinances were adopted, one permitting "the Haddonfield Water Company to lay pipes in and along the streets of the Borough and to construct, maintain, and operate water works for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants thereof with water," the other for the "Eureka Electric Company of New Jersey to erect poles and lay conduits or cables for electric purposes in and along

the streets of the Borough." The Water Company proceeded with its work, although with some delay and in 1888 was furnishing water to the homes in the Borough. It was then considered wise to have fire hydrants placed along the streets at strategic places thus eliminating the need of the fire wells which had served their purpose. It might be stated that wells had been dug in various places around town so that the fire pumpers might have a supply of water when necessary to fight a fire. After the advent of the fire hydrants, the wells were no longer used. There is, however, one still in existence — located on Ellis Street, north of Walnut Street. This well, now covered with an iron lid, was, when needed, filled with water from the Friends Meeting House. The first agreement with the Water Company called for 20 fire plugs at the rate of 25 dollars for each plug per year, all additional plugs 30 dollars each. Today there are 246 fire plugs in the Borough. The Haddonfield Water Company was later sold and today is known as the New Jersey Water Company. For a number of years it held the only franchise for the furnishing of water in the Borough. In 1904 the Citizens Association complained that "the water now delivered to the citizens of Haddonfield is deficient in quantity and at times offensive in taste and smell." This led to quite an investigation and on December 19, 1905 the citizens, at a special election, voted for the construction of water works for the supply of water for domestic and public use in the Borough. After much delay due to a financial crisis and suits at law, ground was purchased from the Maxwell Improvement and Educational Association for the sum of \$5,400 and contracts entered into for the construction of a water plant and the laying of mains in the streets of the Borough. The plant was finally completed and put into operation on October 1, 1910. To finance the cost of this undertaking, bonds were issued as of February 1, 1909 in the amount of \$100,000 to bear interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, maturing each year from 1912 to 1939. The "Gas Producer System" manufactured by Otto Gas Engine Works of Philadelphia was installed to generate the power required. This necessitated the purchase of coal by the carload, so arrangements were made for the railroad to build a siding into the Water Plant. The cost of the ground and construction of the plant, not including the mains, was less than \$72,000. On March 30, 1910, George Thompson was appointed Engineer of the Water Works and after seeing the plant completed, continued in that capacity until his death on March 17, 1943. During his regime many improvements were instituted and extensions made. In 1930, it was felt that Diesel engines would give a better and more economical performance in the generating of power, and two were installed. These are still in service, although they were under water, when on September 1, 1940, after heavy rains, the Cooper River overflowed and flooded the plant. One of the most recent improvements was the installa-

tion of 5 filters and the construction of an aerator with capacity of 3 million gallons a day.

Electricity

The Eureka Electric Company lost its franchise, as it did not start construction within the year allowed by the ordinance. However, electricity was bound to come, so on November 6, 1889 the Haddonfield Electric Light and Power Company was granted a franchise for a period of five years, later extended, "to erect posts or poles in and along and to run wires along, over and across, the Streets, Avenues and Alleys of the Borough of Haddonfield for the proper conduct of its business." The Company proceeded with its work of construction and was soon ready for business. On February 5, 1890 an agreement was entered into between the Borough and the Company for the lighting of the streets. This agreement called for "7 arc lights, each light to produce at all times during said term an illuminating power or light of no less brilliance than two thousand candle power" at a cost of \$9.16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per month until the end of the current year and thereafter at \$110.00 per year and for 71 incandescent electric lights, "to produce no less brilliancy than twenty-five candle power," at a cost of \$1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per month for each of 61 of said lights and after the current year at an annual cost of \$20.00 for each. The system was completed and put in operation about April 1, 1890, the first bill, paid by the Borough on May 14, 1890, being in the amount of \$44.89. There was a natural increase in the installation of lights and accordingly an increase in the amount of the bills, but each month shows a payment being made to the Haddonfield Electric Light and Power Company until April 2, 1900 when the Camden and Burlington Gas and Electric Company took over. The life of this company was short. Further consolidation of utilities took place, for by October 1, 1900 there appears the record of a payment to the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company. This company was taken over by the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey in June, 1903.

Gas

To most of us today, electricity and gas go hand in hand, but it was not until January 2, 1900 that application was made for a franchise "to lay pipes and conductors for conducting gas in, under, through and beneath the streets, lanes, avenues, squares and alleys of the Borough." Three applications were received. It was finally decided that the Haddonfield Gas Light and Fuel Company presented the best proposition

to the Borough, and an ordinance was adopted granting it a franchise on March 5, 1900. This Company failed to take up the franchise, so in the following year an ordinance was adopted permitting the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company to make installations and to furnish gas in the Borough. This franchise, as well as the company's electric franchise was taken over by the Public Service Corporation upon its organization on June 1, 1903.

Telephone and Telegraph

The first request for permission to run telephone and telegraph lines in the Borough appears to have been made on December 6, 1883 by the South Jersey Telegraph and Telephone Company, although no ordinance was adopted at that time. Later, on March 19, 1891, two requests were presented, one by the same company and the other by the Delaware and Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Company. The first reference to the Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company is found on July 3, 1901, when an ordinance was adopted granting it permission to operate within the Borough. Shortly the system was in service and a number of citizens took advantage of its limited services. The exchange was located at the northwesterly corner of Kings Highway and Friends Avenue. It was only seven years ago that this company was absorbed by the Bell System. The first telephone came to Haddonfield on March 14, 1884, being a pay station known as Haddonfield 1, installed in Willard's Drug Store, now Farrow's, at the corner of Kings Highway and Mechanic Street, by the Delaware and Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Company. This was known as a bridge line, boosting the power necessary for the service from Philadelphia to Atlantic City. It then took at least a half hour to complete a call. Upon its organization on February 16, 1889 the Haddonfield National Bank became the second subscriber and still retains the number 2 line in addition to having acquired Haddonfield 1 when Willard went out of business. In 1890 a switch board was established in the rear of Willard's Drug Store, and the installing of the Bell System telephones commenced. It was not until 1898, when a larger board was installed on the second floor, that the many demands were met. One of the first of these telephones was secured by William H. Haley (our Building Inspector) who has had continuous service for approximately 50 years. In 1911 the Telephone Company erected its own building on the Kings Highway. That is now outgrown, and a larger building is being constructed on Haddon Avenue (between Harding and Fowler Avenues) where the necessary equipment for handling the dial system will be installed. It is expected that

the new system will go into operation in Haddonfield late in 1951, so as to handle the 11,151 subscribers that are being serviced today from the one building in addition to providing for future growth. Of the 11,151 subscribers 5,305 have the Haddonfield designation covering the Borough and outlying district, the balance being services in Haddon Heights, Audubon and Barrington.

Transportation

Although the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company laid its tracks and started train service from Camden to Atlantic City in 1854, making Haddonfield one of its main stops, the need for more service was indicated. On February 7, 1894 the application of the West Jersey Traction Company was approved for the laying of tracks and the operation of an electric trolley in the Borough, connecting with tracks to Camden. There was some delay in getting permission for the tracks on Haddon Avenue, and for a while the trolley only ran to Westmont. Finally late in 1894 the trolley was in operation. Permission was requested and granted to run the line on Kings Highway West, Kings Highway East, and on Potter Street to the Borough line. However, objection was raised to crossing the railroad and the line came in at Haddon Avenue, turned west on Kings Highway to the railroad, then returned. Later, it ran from the railroad east on Kings Highway to Potter Street, then returned to Haddon Avenue. After many years the tracks on most of the Kings Highway were removed and the trolley turned off Haddon Avenue onto Tanner Street, thence to the Kings Highway and back onto Haddon Avenue. The Camden and Suburban Railway Company was organized on April 8, 1896 and took over the West Jersey Traction Company. Then on May 2, 1904 the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company absorbed the Camden and Suburban Railway but on September 30, 1907 assigned its franchise to the Public Service Corporation. Today there are no tracks on the Kings Highway, and where they remain on Haddon Avenue and Tanner Street they are covered by the street surfacing. After the advent of the motor vehicle, the trolleys were outmoded, and the Sunday service was discontinued on May 4, 1930. The last trolley was run in the Borough on May 29, 1932. A Public Service bus line now runs to Camden in addition to the lines first started in 1928 which run to Philadelphia. During all of this period the trains still ran, although the name under which they ran had changed. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad became known as the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company and now is the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad

Company, desirous of having a through train from Philadelphia, laid tracks across a bridge built over the Delaware River at Delair and down to the seashore line, connecting just within the Borough limits and put the service into operation on April 19, 1896.

Sewage System

With other improvements and conveniences coming to Haddonfield came the desire for a sewage system. Accordingly on December 6, 1899 a resolution was adopted appropriating \$50.00 for plans and estimates for such an installation. A special election was held on June 12, 1900 at which time only 84 votes were cast, 54 of them being in favor of the installation of a sewage system. A great deal of study was given to the type of plant to be erected and a committee of citizens was appointed to assist in the problem of securing the best type for the Borough. After many visits to various municipalities, plans were approved and contracts awarded. The plant was constructed at the foot of Maple Avenue. On May 20, 1903 the final settlement was made with cost of construction showing to be \$51,381.14. Sewer Certificates had been issued for various payments during construction and settlement, but since these certificates had to be paid, an ordinance was adopted on May 4, 1904 authorizing the issuance of \$36,000 of bonds. These bonds dated July 1, 1904 bearing 4% interest and extending for 21 years, were sold at 101.

Naturally there was a great demand for the use of the sewer, and many applications were presented for the extension of the mains. As the town developed, the Sewage Disposal Plant became overloaded, and it was then considered wise to construct another plant. That portion of town located in the northwest section had mains running to Estaugh and Elm Avenues where there was a pump which pumped the sewage south on Estaugh Avenue to the main on Euclid Avenue. It was decided that a plant to serve that section was advisable, but there was no ground available within the Borough limits. Finally a farm facing on Cuthbert Road in the Township of Haddon was purchased in 1919 and a sewage disposal plant erected thereon. There was also erected on the property a bungalow as living quarters for an employee of the plant. Charles Shover was the first to live there. He had come with the Borough in 1903 about the time of the erection of the first sewer plant and was in charge of all the outside work as well as the sewer plants. He knew more about the location of the mains and connections to both the water and sewer than anyone else and was still with the Borough at the time of his death in 1947. After the erection of the Cuthbert Road Plant an agreement was entered into with the Township of Haddon

for the servicing of a number of the homes there. Between the new homes in the Borough and the Township the Cuthbert Road Plant became overloaded and it became necessary to take some action. Plans were being made for improvement of the Maple Avenue Plant. An investigation showed that the future growth in the Township of Haddon of homes that would be connected to the Cuthbert Road Plant far exceeded the possible new connections in Haddonfield and it was recommended that the Township of Haddon purchase the plant. After various conferences an agreement was entered into on October 8, 1948 for the sale. This necessitated the erection of a pumping station near the site of the old one at Estaugh and Elm Avenues and an enlargement of the present Maple Avenue Plant. Plans and specifications have been drawn and the approval of the State Board of Health is the only thing that is delaying the start of this work.

Police Department

Although the Borough was a peaceful community, it was thought wise to have a guardian of the peace. First mention of this is on June 16, 1875 when there was an appointment of a "Special Constable" and later of a "Special Police Officer." In 1879 two night watchmen were given power of police during their employment. At the "Town Meeting" of April 19, 1881 it was voted to raise \$100.00 for a "lock-up to be located in the room occupied by the fire apparatus." With the Town still growing on September 3, 1884 a special policeman was employed for "as long as the amount of money placed in the Treasurer's hands by the citizens shall last." With the advent of the Mayor and Council there was an appointment of a Marshal of Police. Later two deputies were appointed, and from time to time an Assistant Marshal. In 1903 the records show that the Marshal requested a raise of pay from \$45.00 to \$55.00 per month, threatening to resign unless he was paid the increase. As it became necessary additional men were employed, and finally on April 7, 1913 an ordinance was adopted creating a Police Department. From this has developed the efficient Police Force now on duty 24 hours a day. The present force consists of a Chief, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Sergeants and 13 regular Patrolmen. In addition there are 6 Special Officers on duty at intersections where the crossing of school children is particularly heavy. The regular men composing this force have an average length of service of 16 years and 6 months.

Conditions have greatly changed over the course of years. At first all men were on foot, then came the use of the bicycle, next the motorcycle, and today the automobile. Traffic has become a problem, entirely



POLICE FORCE IN 1913
Mounted just for Memorial Day parade.



POLICE FORCE IN 1950

different even from 1909, when several housewives on Grove Street complained in writing of the "annoyance of the many and fast moving automobiles on the thoroughfare," and it was recommended that the speed limit be 8 miles per hour. Today with the speed limit of 20 miles per hour and the thousands of automobiles using the highways of the Borough, it is more difficult to control.

The advent of the radio made possible even better service by the Police. On October 15, 1936 an agreement was entered into with the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc. for the installation of two way radio in the Police Headquarters and two Police cars. This gave instant communication with the officers on patrol and there have been times when our cars, through this means, have responded to a call almost before the individual has hung up the telephone. Today, through the efforts of the South Jersey Chiefs of Police Association, a hook up is being arranged with all the municipalities so that messages can be sent from the most southern part of the State to the northern. Even now the Police Department has two radio receivers in Headquarters. On one instead of merely receiving from the two Haddonfield Police cars, as in the past, messages are coming in from other municipalities on the same frequency; while on the other receiver, which is a different frequency, messages come in from municipalities more to the south. These messages must be screened and the necessary ones transmitted to the municipalities to the north. Altogether messages can now be received from 16 municipalities. This may appear confusing, but it is expected that when everything is in operation great good can be accomplished in the prevention of crime and the apprehending of possible criminals.

At the general election of 1931, the voters approved the formation of a Police Pension authorized under State law. This provides that each member shall contribute a proportion of his pay and the municipality contributes 5% of the total annual pay of the members. The law states that a member may retire after 25 years of service and having reached the age of 51 on one-half of his average pay for the previous three years. To date only one member has availed himself of retirement. Although two widows were paid pensions since the formation of the fund, only one is still eligible and receiving monthly payments. In 1944 a new law set up a State Police and Firemens Pension Plan to which the payments from the municipality and all members joining the force after the effective date of the law are made. Over the years a number of municipalities had had such heavy drains on their pension funds that they were not actuarially sound. This necessitated excessive payments on the part of the municipality. In order to avoid this condition in the future the State plan was adopted on a sound actuarial basis. One member of the Haddonfield Police Force, having joined after the

adoption of the 1944 law, is a member of the State Pension Plan. Today the Police Pension Commission of Haddonfield has a reserve of \$57,775.47 available for future payment of pensions to its members.

As an outgrowth of the reserve police, set up during the last war under Civilian Defense, there has been established the Volunteer Police Reserve Association of Haddonfield. This organization is doing a very good job in assisting the regular police. On all fires, members of the Association report for traffic duty and where large meetings are held they take charge of the traffic, in addition to being called from time to time for special duty.

Streets

The streets of the Borough had always been a problem. First, there had been the dirt roads. (Perhaps a few of the residents still remember the winters when there were sleigh races along the Kings Highway.) Then came the use of stone, then macadam, and later concrete. Although the Kings Highway was first paved with macadam about 1913, that section from the Railroad to Potter Street was paved with brick laid on concrete. However, the excessive use given it necessitated the resurfacing of that section and in 1946 the entire road bed was removed. Alterations and repairs were made by the utility companies having the use of the street and a 7 inch concrete base was laid, covered by a 2 inch bituminous surface. Shortly after the completion of this work the Public Service installed new light standards, thus making the business section of the Kings Highway one of the best looking streets in this section. So far there has not been a break made in the surface of the street, and it is hoped that this condition may continue for a number of years. As the Borough developed, it was necessary to open new streets and to surface them. Today there are approximately 40 miles of streets in the Borough, with about 38 miles of them hard surfaced.

Health Department

The question of the health of the community has always had the attention of the governing body. As far back as September 2, 1891 an ordinance was adopted creating a Board of Health, and in 1898 Dr. William B. Jennings was appointed Borough Physician. Various changes were made from time to time and a Borough Physician has not, at all times, been appointed. With the advent of the Commission Form of Government the Board of Commissioners became the legislative body in all matters and for a while acted as the Board of Health. In 1937 an

ordinance again set up a Board of Health which has been in continuous operation since. In an effort to render the best service possible to the community a Regional Health Commission is being inaugurated. This Commission is being formed in conjunction with the Borough of Haddon Heights and the Township of Haddon. By this means the Commission will be able to employ a full-time qualified Health Officer who will, by cooperating with all concerned, render an invaluable service to the three municipalities.

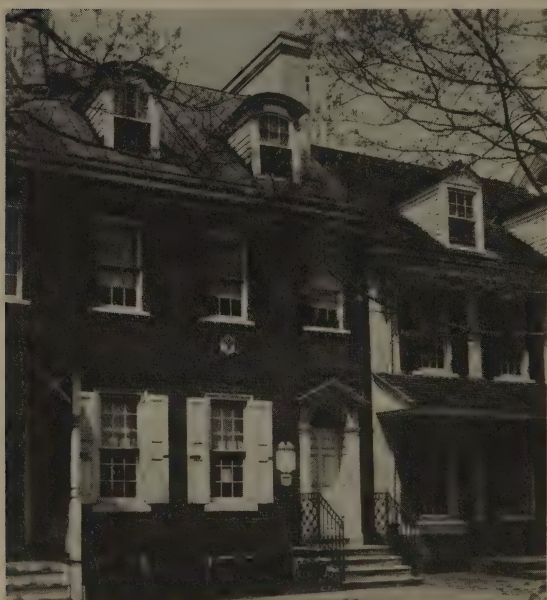
The Library

Ever mindful of the "uplifting of the mind" nineteen leading citizens of Haddonfield and vicinity met in the Friends School House and organized the Haddonfield Library Company on March 5, 1803. At that time there were only 50 homes in the Town but it was the center of activity, both of learning and business. Shares of stock were subscribed and books were purchased and donated. The Company had its ups and downs but always had some of the leading citizens in back of it. In 1855 it joined with the Haddon Institute, proposing to have lecture courses and debates. However, it went back under its original title in 1862 and continued to exist as such even after 1903 when it celebrated its 100th anniversary. At that time it housed 2,297 books, all non-fiction. The Library Company presented all its books to the Free Public Library at the time of its opening. However, it still maintains its corporate existence, holds regular meetings, and donates books each year to the Library.

Desiring to offer books of fiction to the citizens of Haddonfield the Haddon Atheneum and Free Reading Room Association was organized in 1887 and opened its Reading Room in January of 1888. After being in various locations it secured the property at 44 Chestnut Street which it occupied until the opening of the Free Public Library. On November 6, 1911 the Association deeded its property to the Borough. However, it was felt that better service could be rendered by taking advantage of the provisions of the State Law permitting Free Public Libraries. Accordingly, on November 2, 1909, by a vote of 270 in favor and 66 opposed, the Free Public Library of Haddonfield was authorized. On December 6, 1909 the first Trustees were appointed and that body, with the successors of the original members composing the Board are successfully operating one of the most active integral divisions of the Borough. On March 7, 1910 a resolution was adopted accepting "as a gift from the Haddon Atheneum and Free Reading Room Association all the books, goods, chattels and other personal property donated by said



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF HADDONFIELD
Erected by public subscription in 1919.



THE HOME OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF HADDONFIELD
Built in 1836 by "Squire" John Clement for one of his three daughters.

Association for the Free Public Library." In the budget for the year 1910 appears the item appropriated for the Library of \$1,000. It has come a long way since then, as in the current budget appears an item of \$15,800 for the same purpose. The Library was first housed in the former home of the Haddon Atheneum at 44 Chestnut Street. In 1916 a number of public-spirited citizens raised sufficient funds to erect the present building on ground donated for the Public Library and the Historical Society of Haddonfield. The completion of this building was delayed due to the war until December 15, 1919. Due to the growth of both organizations the building became too small, and the Historical Society finally purchased its own building which it is now occupying on the Kings Highway East. As of January 1, 1942 the Borough agreed to pay rental to the Historical Society for its interest in the Library Building. Now with this room made available the Library facilities are grossly inadequate for the many services that a modern library is called upon to render. While the Trustees have been discussing, informally, the next steps for a program of expansion, nothing definite has been considered or discussed.

Today the Library has an active list of over 25,000 books and subscribes to 80 periodicals, has a picture, pamphlet and clipping file and conducts story hours, as well as having a speaker's service. Last year it had a total circulation of 65,787 books and 2001 pictures.

Shade Tree Commission

The shade trees of Haddonfield had always been one of the outstanding features of the Town. Almost from the beginning of the Borough, reference is made to the care of its fine trees. None could be trimmed or cut down unless a request was presented. In order to preserve the trees along the highways of the Borough on October 2, 1911 a resolution was adopted taking advantage of the State Law approved March 28, 1893 for the planting and care of shade trees and the appointment of commissioners under said Act. The Mayor appointed the first commissioners on October 16, 1911. Chapter 325 of the Laws of 1915 broadened the provisions for the protection of the shade trees and on February 4, 1930 there was an ordinance adopted taking advantage of these provisions and a Shade Tree Commission appointed. The members of this Commission, serving without compensation, are doing an extremely worthwhile job. More money could be spent on the trees in the Borough than the budget will permit. It is therefore necessary to do a small part of this work each year, and the available appropriation is divided between removal of dead or decayed trees, trimming and planting of new trees.



HADDONFIELD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING BEFORE COLONIALIZATION



THE BUILDING AS IT WILL BE AFTER COLONIALIZATION

Zoning

As the Town grew, there was no particular attention given as to what type of building was erected or as to the use to which it was put. However, the natural inclination was to keep business fairly close together and with the exception of a few isolated cases the Borough has been fortunate. With the recent growth it was considered wise to take advantage of State Legislation on zoning so as to protect the future of the community. A Zoning Commission was appointed to study the entire situation and make its recommendations. After various hearings a zoning ordinance was presented to the governing body and adopted on May 18, 1939. A number of amendments have been made since, which it is hoped will lead to better planning for an even better community. There are naturally requests for changes from some of the provisions of the ordinance. These matters go before a Board of Adjustment which, after public hearings, makes its decisions based on the evidence submitted. This Board is composed of public-spirited citizens who are willing to give of their time for the good of the Town.

Colonialization of Business District

Since Haddonfield is so steeped in the traditions of Colonial days, the thought was expressed that it would be a wonderful idea to encourage the business houses to build colonial fronts. Sponsored by the Haddonfield Civic Association, the Kings Highway Beautification Committee was organized on April 17, 1944 with 9 organizations represented. Although the thought started on the Kings Highway the citizenry hopes that it will spread to other parts of the business district. Already, rapid strides have been made and almost without exception, new buildings or alterations have followed the suggestions. Today, Haddonfield is commended for the appearance of the business houses and widespread favorable comment is heard, even from places outside of the State. Congratulations should go to the merchants for their cooperation in this worthwhile undertaking.

Indebtedness

As has been stated, upon incorporation the Borough had no authority to create debt. It was not until after the change of government in 1898 that the governing body was authorized to pay for improvements by the issuance of bonds. The desire for better living conditions, both inside and outside the home, led to requests for both general and local improve-

ments. A general improvement meant one paid for out of general taxation, whereas a local improvement is one assessed against the abutting property owner. Ordinance No. 34, adopted November 17, 1898, appears to be the first ordinance to borrow. This authorized the issuance of "Improvement Certificates to borrow money for the purpose of laying brick pavements on sidewalks, setting curbs and paving gutters" as a local improvement. On May 4, 1904 the Council adopted an ordinance to issue bonds in the amount of \$36,000 for part payment on construction of the Sewer Plant. This appears to be the start of the bonded indebtedness. At this time the Sinking Fund Commission was created so that annual payments to it would take care of the payment of the bonds upon maturity. Later the issuance of bonds was authorized for water, street paving, curbs, sidewalks, purchase of ground and construction of the Municipal Hall, as well as other items considered necessary at the time. It became extremely easy to create obligations so that more improvements could be obtained. The maturities of these obligations were uneven so that too many bonds fell due in a single year. Finally, in 1934 it appeared that the debt service on permanent bonds amounted to \$240,000, not including temporary bonds and notes. Due to the depression, the collection of current taxes in 1933 was only 62%. A committee of interested taxpayers was appointed to study the entire situation and it recommended, after consultation with bond experts, a refunding of all the outstanding obligations of the Borough. At that time the gross debt was \$2,355,122.20 excluding schools. Finally, under the provisions of Chapter 233 of the New Jersey Laws of 1934, Refunding Bonds were authorized so that the maturities would be on an orderly basis. The bonds were issued as of January 1, 1935 calling for 4% interest for 5 years and 4½% interest thereafter, with maturities running from 1938 to 1970, all of them callable. At that time there were \$1,836,000 bonds issued. This breathing spell permitted the Borough to improve its financial position, and even before any maturities were required, a number of the bonds were called. General conditions improved as well as the Borough and in 1938 Director of Revenue and Finance, Alfred E. Driscoll, started to refund the Refunding Bonds and through his efforts secured a higher financial rating for the Borough, which resulted in lower interest rates. On the first reissue an interest rate of 3½% was obtained and later 3% and 2½% and on the final refunding the interest rate was 1½% and 1¾%. In addition to reducing the interest rate, the life of the bonds was shortened, none of them extending beyond 1958. As a result of these various transactions there was saved to the taxpayers over the life of the bonds the staggering amount of \$785,879.00. Since then, on an issue of 5 year bonds, the Borough secured an interest rate of 9/10 of 1%. At

the beginning of the current year the outstanding indebtedness was \$862,000.00 with an average interest rate of 2.46%. The maturities on these bonds are so arranged that the annual debt service is kept fairly level and does not fluctuate to any extent. In 1947 there was established the practice that any bond issues for capital improvements would be less than the amount of maturities in that year, so that the outstanding obligations at the end of the year would show a decrease.

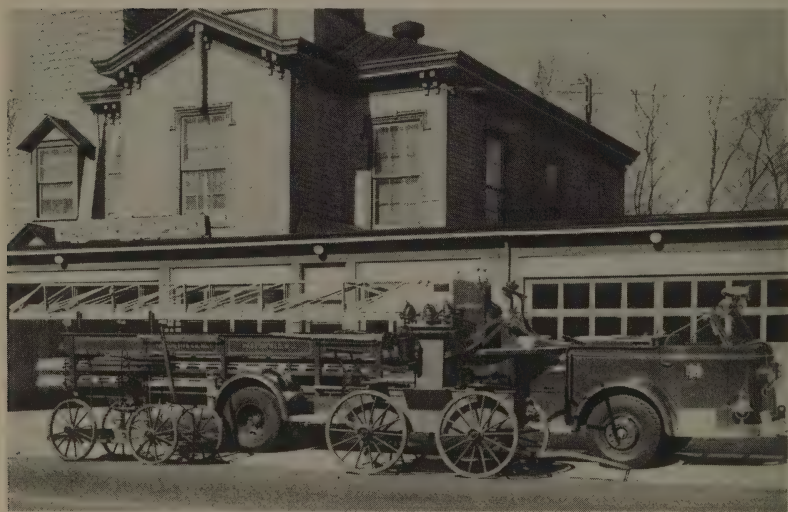
The Fire Company

On "The Eight Day of the third month (called March) in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four," 26 men, being among the chief owners of property and heads of families in the village, met in the Friends Meeting House, which, at that time, was located on the Ferry Road (now Haddon Avenue) and formed The Friendship Fire Company of Haddonfield. Each member was required to furnish two leathern fire buckets and the Company supplied six ladders and three fire hooks. Various fines for not keeping the equipment in proper shape or not attending meetings were instituted. In 1811 there was a reorganization, and the name changed to The Fire Company of Haddonfield. Additional members joined and subscriptions were secured in order to obtain necessary equipment. Wells were sunk so as to make water available for the fighting of fires and on February 19, 1818 the purchase of a Perkins engine, at a cost of \$300 was authorized. In 1846 a new engine was purchased. Again, a reorganization was necessary and on February 21, 1857 there came into being The Haddonfield Fire Department. This organization continued until January 13, 1887, when Haddon Fire Company No. 1 was organized. Since that date the Fire Company has been extremely active. The personnel has changed as well as the apparatus. The first apparatus was hand drawn, then came the horse drawn vehicle, and finally the motor vehicle. There have naturally been improvements in the apparatus, as for instance, in 1918 there was purchased an American LaFrance Hook and Ladder truck. It was considered the most up-to-date piece of apparatus of its time. However, in 1949 that piece was replaced by an American LaFrance Aerial. This apparatus has a 75 foot ladder which is raised or lowered by hydraulic power. All fire fighting equipment has come a long way since the original organization of the Haddon Fire Company No. 1. It would be interesting to give a complete history of the 186 years of the existence of the Fire Company for the duties performed by this volunteer group are an essential part of the life and safety of the municipality. But space will not permit, for it is indeed a



THE FIRE HOUSE

*Built by the Township of Newton in 1854 as the
"Town House in Haddonfield."*



FIRE APPARATUS — THE OLD AND THE NEW

<i>Hand Pump</i>	-	-	1818
<i>Suction Pump</i>	-	-	1873
<i>Aerial</i>	-	-	1949

history unto itself. The apparatus is housed and the Company holds its meetings on the original site of the organization of the Company but the building is outgrown and outmoded. There is a definite need for a new building to house the modern equipment obtained for fire protection as well as the organization which has been and will continue to be such an integral part of this community.

Post Office

In order to facilitate the mail service in Haddonfield, John Clement, Sr. was commissioned the first Postmaster on March 22, 1803, and the office was located in the Tavern built by Edward Gibbs in 1777 and still standing at the northwesterly corner of Kings Highway East, and Mechanic Street. On June 4, 1900 a resolution was adopted by the Council granting permission to the Postmaster to place letter boxes on various street corners. There have been numerous Postmasters since the first one and various locations of the Post Office. All of these offices were rented until the erection of the present building, located on Haddon Avenue at the corner of Harding Avenue and first opened for business on July 1, 1935. The business has increased tremendously and today there is handled an average of 9,000 cancellations a day and 545 parcels. The peak day's cancellation was 121,000. The Haddonfield Post Office covers 19 carrier routes and has a postal population of 21,000. All of this is done with a personnel of 42.

Parking Lots

Improvements will continue to come to Haddonfield as the occasion demands. Several years ago, due to the increase in business along the Kings Highway, there arose the need for better parking conditions. Through a long term lease of the ground in the rear of The First Baptist Church and the purchase of an adjoining tract, a parking lot was constructed with a capacity of 156 cars. The lot in the rear of the Municipal Hall was surfaced, making available 57 more spaces. Even this does not solve the entire problem. Thought is now being given to the acquisition of additional ground for off street parking, as well as to the installation of parking meters in and around the business district.

Minute Books

The Borough is now using its sixteenth minute book. The books were originally bound books in which the minutes were inscribed in long hand.

Some of the writings were excellently done and show great care and good penmanship. It is interesting to note the change of penmanship of some of the clerks over the period of years.

The first mention of the use of a typewriter was on September 6, 1898, when it stated "The report was received and a typewritten copy ordered to be sent."

Minute Book No. 8 was the first loose leaf book used and the minutes of January 15, 1917 were the first to be typed. In some of the previous books where long ordinances or resolutions had been adopted, typed copies have been pasted onto the pages and in some instances printed copies handled in the same way.

Final

This brief outline of the activities of The Borough of Haddonfield since its incorporation 75 years ago shows the gradual growth of a residential community from an extremely small town to an active one of larger proportions. The growth has not ceased and it is hoped that as it grows it will continue to be a residential community composed of homes, whose owners take an active interest in the affairs of the municipal government, so that 75 years from now it can be said that The Borough of Haddonfield is a good place to live.



KINGS HIGHWAY

Looking east from Potter Street shortly after the turn of the century.



MUNICIPAL HALL

Erected in 1928 for the more efficient handling of the growing business of the Borough. The Police Department is in the rear ground floor area of this building. Ample parking space for cars stretches in back of the building with garages and service buildings.

Members of Governing Body

COMMISSIONERS OF STREETS

1875 - 1897

Election 1st Tuesday of April each year

President and Treasurer elected by Commissioners
from membership of Body

JOHN H. LIPPINCOTT — President.....	1875
JOSEPH F. KAY — Treasurer (1875-1887).....	1875-1889
President (1891)	
ALFRED W. CLEMENT.....	1875
SAMUEL P. HUNT.....	1875-1887
NATHAN LIPPINCOTT.....	1875
ADRIAN C. PAUL — President.....	1876-1887
JOHN A. J. SHEETS.....	1876-1879
CHARLES H. SMITH.....	1880
J. MORRIS ROBERTS — President (1888-1889).....	1881-1897
President (1897)	
Elected as Mayor (1898)	
JEHU WOOD, JR. — Treasurer.....	1888-1889
JULIUS SMITH.....	1888
CHARLES H. HILLMAN — Treasurer (1890).....	1888-1890
WILLIAM BONING — President (1890).....	1889-1890
President (1896)	
SAMUEL C. A. CLEMENT.....	1890
SAMUEL C. PARIS.....	1890
WILLIAM C. NICHOLSON — Treasurer (1891).....	1891-1893
President (1892-1893)	
ABEL HILLMAN — Treasurer (1892-1896).....	1891-1896
ALFRED LUDLOW.....	1891-1895
L. J. STONE.....	1892-1893
EDWARD B. AUSTIN — President.....	1894-1895
BENJAMIN P. SHREVES.....	1894-1895
Elected as Councilman (1898)	
GEORGE ABEL.....	1896-1897
ELWOOD EVANS.....	1896
WILLIAM STILES — Treasurer.....	1897
ISAAC E. SHIVERS.....	1897
Elected as Councilman (1898)	
JOHN R. STEVENSON.....	1897
Elected as Councilman (1898)	

MAYOR AND COUNCIL

1898 - 1913

Election 2nd Tuesday of March each year Until 1905

Thereafter at the time of the General Election

Term after first election — 3 years

President elected by Council

MAYOR

J. MORRIS ROBERTS.....	1898-1910
Resigned January 24, 1910	
CHARLES D. BROWN.....	1910-1912
ROBERT T. WOOD.....	1913

COUNCILMEN

SAMUEL BROWN.....	1898
R. WILKINS BUDD.....	1898-1902
RICHARD GARDNER.....	1898-1900
ISAAC E. SHIVERS.....	1898-1900
BENJAMIN P. SHREVES.....	1898-1902
JOHN R. STEVENSON — President (1898-1901).....	1898-1901
	1903
WILLIAM STILES.....	1899-1901
EDWIN J. DEWEY.....	1901-1903
WALTER S. POPE — President (1902-1907).....	1901-1907
ALFRED J. SHUSTER.....	1902-1905
ROBERT BATES.....	1902-1905
	1909
JAMES L. PENNYPACKER.....	1903-1906
JOSEPH K. LIPPINCOTT — President (1913).....	1904-1913
Elected to Board of Commissioners (1914)	
LUTHER H. KELLAM — President (1908-1909, 1911)....	1906-1911
AMERICUS R. UNDERDOWN.....	1906
CHARLES D. BROWN — President (1910).....	1907-1910
Elected Mayor—January 24, 1910	
JOHN P. HORTZ.....	1907
Resigned January 1, 1908	
GEORGE B. GLOVER.....	1908-1910
	1912-1913
WILLIAM H. NAFEY.....	1908
Appointed February 4, 1908	1910-1912
Appointed on January 24, 1910	
President (1912)	

ROBERT T. WOOD — President 1910.....	1910-1912
Elected January 24, 1910	
BAYARD C. STAVELY.....	1911-1913
Elected to Board of Commissioners (1914)	
W. GENTRY HODGSON.....	1912-1913
JOSEPH F. WALLWORTH.....	1913

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

First Election — November 18, 1913

To serve until the 3rd Tuesday in May in the
fourth year following election

Election thereafter — 2nd Tuesday of May every 4 years
taking office the following Tuesday

Mayor and Director of Departments elected by Commissioners

DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SAFETY

JOSEPH K. LIPPINCOTT, JR. — Mayor.....	1914-1921
JOSEPH K. LIPPINCOTT, JR. — Mayor.....	1925-1933
JOHN H. LIPPINCOTT, JR. — Mayor.....	1921-1925
FREDERICK T. HOLLOWAY — Mayor.....	1933-1937
G. BARRETT GLOVER — Mayor.....	1937-1944
Resigned April 11, 1944	
F. VICTOR WESTERMAIER — Mayor (1949)*.....	1944- *
Appointed May 9, 1944	

DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND FINANCE

MONTREVILLE SHINN.....	1914-1921
MORRIS B. CLARK	1921-1937
ALFRED E. DRISCOLL.....	1937-1947
Resigned January 20, 1947	
CHARLES H. EVANS.....	1947- *
Appointed February 18, 1947	

DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, PARKS AND PROPERTY

BAYARD C. STAVELY.....	1914-1915
Resigned April 27, 1915	
FREDERIC C. JUSSEN.....	1915-1917
Elected June 1, 1915	
FREDERICK T. HOLLOWAY.....	1917-1933
ROBERT B. CHEW — Mayor (1944-1949).....	1933- *

* Present incumbent

Borough Officials

CLERK

ABRAHAM P. VANDERGRIFT.....	1875-1887
	1889-1890
WILLIAM S. HART.....	1888
HENRY M. BURROUGH.....	1891-1901
CLARENCE D. STACKHOUSE.....	1902-1903
ALLEN CLYMER.....	1904-1924
JOHN G. HANN.....	1925-1935
J. ROSS LOGAN.....	1935- *

Appointed April 3, 1935

* Present incumbent

COMPTROLLER

Office created by Ordinance adopted May 5, 1913

JOHN T. ASH.....	1913-1914
J. ROSS LOGAN.....	1939- *

* Present incumbent

SOLICITOR

ALDEN SCOVEL.....	1875
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There were no appointments between 1876 and 1889; however, the following were consulted during this period:

JOHN S. WESCOTT

JOHN CLEMENT

E. AMBLER ARMSTRONG

CHARLES R. STEVENSON.....	1889
Motion to dispense with appointment of Solicitor.....	1890-1891
JOHN S. WESCOTT.....	1892
HENRY S. SCOVEL.....	1893-1895
	Died October 5, 1918
	1897-1918
J. FITHIAN TATEM.....	1896
PATRICK H. HARDING.....	1918-1932

Appointed October 14, 1918

FRANK C. PROPERT.....	1933- *
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* Present incumbent

TREASURER AND TAX COLLECTOR

Under the original charter, the Treasurer was appointed from among the members of the Commissioners of Streets. During this same period

the Collector of Taxes, duly elected in the Township of Haddon, was the Collector of Taxes in the Borough and were as follows:

ABEL CLEMENT	1875-1876
ABRAHAM P. VANDERGRIFF.....	1877-1888
CHARLES S. BRADDOCK, JR.....	1889-1898

From 1898 the same individual was appointed as Treasurer and Tax Collector:

CHARLES S. BRADDOCK, JR.....	1898
HOWARD L. BRADDOCK.....	1898

Appointed September 12, 1898

CHARLES E. MAGILL.....	1899-1922
WILLIAM T. CLEMENT.....	1923-1934

Resigned April 27, 1934

J. ROSS LOGAN.....	1934-1935
Appointed April 27, 1934; resigned April 3, 1935	

WILLIAM E. LEON.....	1935-1940
Appointed April 8, 1935; died October 15, 1940	

DOROTHY D. RUTHERFORD (Acting).....	1940-1945
Appointed October 15, 1940; resigned December 31, 1945	

RAYMOND WHEELER.....	1946- *
Appointed January 1, 1946	

* Present incumbent

POPULATION

1850	844
1870	1,075
1875 (estimated)	1,275
1880	1,480
1890	2,502
1900	2,776
1910	4,142
1920	5,646
1930	8,857
1940	9,742
1950	10,500

Elevation..... 10' - 120'

Latitude 39° 54' 00" N

Longitude..... 75° 02' 00" W

2.85 square miles of territory within limits of the Borough

Municipal Improved Streets	31.393 miles
Municipal Unimproved Streets.....	1.808 miles
County Improved Streets.....	7.888 miles
(Main arteries taken over by County for maintenance)	
Total Streets within Borough.....	41.089 miles

The Borough of Haddonfield

MUNICIPAL BUILDING
242 Kings Highway East
Haddonfield, N. J.

Office Hours
8:30 - 12 — 1 - 4:30
Closed on Saturdays

Telephone
Haddonfield 9-0050
(All departments except Fire)

In case of Fire
Haddonfield 9-0175

FIRE HOUSE
11 Haddon Avenue

MUNICIPAL GARAGE
29 N. Atlantic Avenue

MUNICIPAL WATER PLANT
Mountwell Park

MUNICIPAL SEWAGE PLANT
Foot of Maple Avenue

Directory

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
F. VICTOR WESTERMAIER, *Mayor*
Director of Public Safety and Public Affairs

CHARLES H. EVANS
Director of Revenue and Finance

ROBERT B. CHEW
Director of Public Works, Parks and Property

Borough Clerk and Comptroller
J. ROSS LOGAN

Treasurer and Tax Collector

RAYMOND WHEELER

Solicitor

FRANK C. PROPERT

Engineer

WALTER H. MACNAMARA

Board of Assessors

GEORGE FARRELL, JR.

RALPH G. VAN HART

Police Chief

WILLIAM PADGETT

Fire Chief

JONATHAN F. COX

Building Inspector

WILLIAM H. HALEY

Plumbing Inspector

ORVILLE A. MOORE

Fire Marshals

WILLIAM H. HALEY

JONATHAN F. COX

HOWARD Y. GRIFFETH

MUNICIPAL COURT

Magistrate

CHARLES N. BOULTON

Court and Violation Clerk

FRANK TUCKER

LOCAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

(MISS) HELEN TWITCHELL, *Chairman*

(MRS.) ANNE W. EDSALL, *Secretary*

(MRS.) RUTH V. N. ARMSTRONG

CLIFFORD E. KOLB

F. VICTOR WESTERMAIER

Welfare Director

(MRS.) HELEN C. BRANSON

BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

(Zoning)

ROBERT J. T. PAUL, *Chairman*

C. NEWELL HARKER, *Vice Chairman*

ROWLAND R. HARDEN

R. WAYNE KRAFT

ARTHUR L. STEPHENSON

BOARD OF HEALTH

EDGAR A. FARRELL, M.D., *Chairman*

CHARLES H. FISHER

(MRS.) SARAH B. KNEPPER

HARRY GOODMAN

ORVILLE A. MOORE

REGIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION

(Representatives)

EDGAR A. FARRELL, M.D.

ORVILLE A. MOORE

HOUSING AUTHORITY

DANIEL R. CREATO, *Chairman*

ROWLAND R. HARDEN

ALONZO E. JOHNSON

ERNEST B. WYATT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

WILLIAM W. REYNOLDS, *President*

HAROLD A. FURNESS, *Secretary*

(MRS.) EDITH M. BODINE

JOSEPH W. PENNYPACKER

(MRS.) ESTELLE GLADING

HOWARD M. STUCKERT

F. VICTOR WESTERMAIER

Librarian

(MRS.) BEATRICE S. STUCKERT

POLICE PENSION COMMISSION

F. VICTOR WESTERMAIER, *Chairman*

ROBERT Y. GARRETT, *Secretary*

JAMES H. SCHAUB

SHADE TREE COMMISSION

CHARLES H. HADLEY, *Chairman*

RICHARD M. CREAMER, *Secretary*

LEE P. HYNES

Editorial

“OUR taxes are on the increase. It seems the larger our town becomes, and the population greater, taxes get higher. One would suppose they ought to be lower. We know of one property that 25 or 30 years ago, as we were told, was taxed but \$10. It is now taxed more than four times that amount and 13 per cent higher this year than last. If all properties, some of which are two to five or eight times as valuable as this one, pay in the same proportion, there must be a large sum secured. How is it expended? Do we ever have a public statement of its disposition? We do not remember ever seeing one. We are informed it is hastily read at the appointed time and place to comparatively a few persons, but the general public know but little about it. There ought to be a printed statement for circulation.” (Copied from “The Basket,” issue of October 11, 1889.)

The above might be true today, except for the figures. However, there still appears to be very little interest shown in the budget or in the general doings of the Board of Commissioners. The taxes collected are paid by the property owners and they should show their interest by attending the Commissioners' meetings. All the meetings are open to the public and everyone is invited to attend. The following figures will present a comparison with the past and a statement of the current situation so that those who see may read what was apparently denied to the public sixty years ago.

Financial Section

Past and Present

First Annual Cash Report

FOR THE YEAR 1875

RECEIPTS

Amount Received from Collection of Taxes.....	\$1,553.88
Received from Sale of Empty Barrels.....	7.20
	<hr/>
	\$1,561.08
	<hr/> <hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS

Lamps and Lanterns.....	\$287.95
Red Cedar Lamp Posts.....	50.00
Fitting and Setting Posts.....	41.35
Painting Lamp Posts.....	12.79
Oil	101.20
Lighting Lamps.....	304.49
Assessor's Fees.....	50.83
Collector's Fees.....	45.48
Engineer's Services	67.00
Counsel Fees.....	50.00
Borough Clerk.....	25.00
Election Board.....	16.00
Printing	26.25
Sundries	50.35
	<hr/>
	\$1,128.69
Balance in hand of Treasurer.....	432.39
	<hr/>
	\$1,561.08
	<hr/> <hr/>

Last Annual Cash Report

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance January 1, 1949.....		\$107,953.24
Prepaid Taxes.....	\$ 65,262.49	
Taxes Receivable.....	615,095.31	
Water Service.....	69,687.99	
Sewer Service.....	35,227.18	
Miscellaneous Revenue—Anticipated.....	75,477.37	
Miscellaneous Revenue—Not Anticipated.....	16,636.86	
Account of Sale—Cuthbert Road Sewage Plant	12,000.00	
Dog Licenses	1,092.00	
State of New Jersey—Road Aid.....	9,346.79	
State of New Jersey—Aid for Relief.....	75.00	
Relief Refunds.....	393.09	
Maturity and Sale of Securities.....	404,210.00	
	<hr/>	1,304,504.08
		<hr/>
		<u><u>\$1,412,457.32</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Local School Tax.....	\$354,248.51	
County Tax.....	178,138.03	
Debt Service.....	109,935.61	
Operating Expenditures	280,730.03	
Capital Improvements.....	98,368.78	
Cost of Relief.....	414.55	
Expense of Dog Catching, Etc.....	442.80	
Purchase of Securities.....	272,556.06	
	<hr/>	1,294,834.37
Cash Balance, December 31, 1949.....		117,622.95
		<hr/>
		<u><u>\$1,412,457.32</u></u>

Consolidated Balance Sheet

DECEMBER 31, 1949

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 117,622.95
United States Securities.....	206,893.56
Taxes Receivable.....	31,525.70
Water and Sewer Rents Receivable.....	2,337.72
Accounts Receivable—Township of Haddon.....	48,000.00
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable.....	15,151.96
Property Acquired by Foreclosure or Deed.....	34,100.00
Water Plant and Equipment.....	508,886.72
Sewer Plant and Equipment.....	85,000.00
Deferred Charges to Future Taxation—Bonded.....	862,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,911,518.61
	<hr/>

LIABILITIES

1950 Prepaid Taxes.....	\$ 66,471.38
Prepaid Water and Sewer Rents.....	216.80
Improvements Authorized—Not Completed.....	6,300.00
Reserves	822,256.47
Cash Surplus	154,273.96
Outstanding Serial Bonds.....	862,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,911,518.61
	<hr/>

The above Consolidated Balance Sheet is as shown on the books of the Borough and is in accordance with State regulations. It does not show the many assets, purchased in years past, either through budget appropriations or bond issues which have been paid.

An Interesting Comparison

	<i>Number of Taxpayers</i>	<i>Total Assessments</i>	<i>Total Taxes</i>
1876	408	\$ 958,635.00	\$ 1,054.50
1900	1,055	1,547,400.00	27,696.70
1925	2,895	8,810,536.00	304,618.83
1950	3,904	12,582,777.00	691,906.43

Figures of Total Taxes as shown above are distributed as follows:

	<i>County</i>	<i>Local School</i>	<i>Municipal</i>
1876			\$ 1,054.50†
1900	\$ 11,371.70*	\$ 7,525.00	8,800.00
1925	76,494.32*	108,147.57	119,976.94
1950	176,502.03	308,082.37	207,322.03

†Any additional taxes due paid to Township of Haddon.

*Includes State Taxes.

BREAK-UP OF TAX RATE

	<i>County</i>	<i>Local School</i>	<i>Municipal</i>	<i>Total</i>
1876 .....			.11	.11
1900 .....	.74	.49	.57	2.80
1925 .....	.87	1.24	1.39	3.50
1950	1.41	2.45	1.64	5.50

1875 Budget

General Government.....	\$1,500.00
Amount to be Raised by Taxation (Local Purposes)	<u>1,500.00</u>

1900 Budget

Lighting	\$4,100.00
Tax Department	900.00
Streets	900.00
Police	600.00
Water	350.00
Crossings	200.00
Fire Department	100.00
Loan to Pay Improvement Certificates.....	900.00
Incidentals	750.00
Amount to be Raised by Taxation (Local Purpose)	<u>\$8,800.00</u>

1925 Budget

General Government.....	\$21,420.00
Police	17,000.00
Fire	3,000.00
Health and Welfare.....	2,600.00
Public Library.....	6,449.09
Ash and Garbage Collection.....	9,600.00
Highway, Street Lighting.....	15,200.00
Parks	6,000.00
Debt Service	64,279.20
Deficits	9,272.38
Contingent	2,500.00
	<u>\$157,320.67</u>
Surplus Revenue	\$ 7,000.00
Anticipated Revenue	29,000.00
Bank Stock Tax.....	1,343.73
	<u>37,343.73</u>
Amount to be Raised by Taxation (Local Purpose)	<u>\$119,976.94</u>

1950 Budget

General Government.....	\$ 51,330.00
Police	72,460.00
Fire	21,000.00
Health and Welfare.....	6,200.00
Public Library	15,800.00
Ash and Garbage Collection.....	25,600.00
Highway and Street Lighting.....	28,800.00
Shade Tree.....	4,550.00
Capital Improvements.....	25,000.00
Debt Service.....	110,252.50
State Employees' Retirement System.....	10,164.00
Reserve for Taxes	37,000.00
Contingent	500.00

\$408,656.50

Surplus Revenue\$ 60,000.00

Anticipated Revenue..... 139,834.23

Bank Stock Tax 1,500.24

201,334.47

Amount to be Raised by Taxation (Local Purpose)\$207,322.03

Local Purpose Tax Rate

1875 .....	.11
1900 .....	.57
1925	1.3915
1930	1.801
1934	2.2481
1935	2.0778
1940	1.6119
1945	1.4164
1950	1.6424

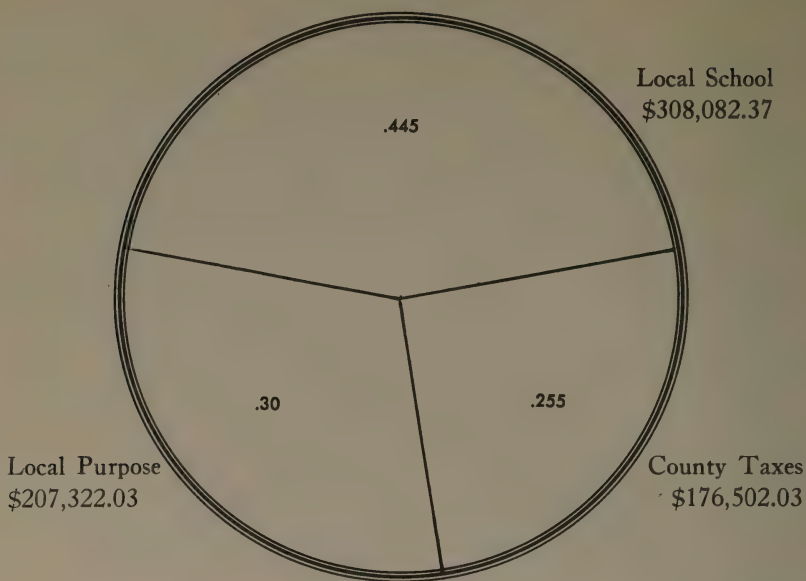
Cost of Public Services

With the current tax rate of \$5.50 one will pay on a home assessed at \$5,000.00 a total of \$275.00 for county, school and municipal services throughout this year, distributed as follows:

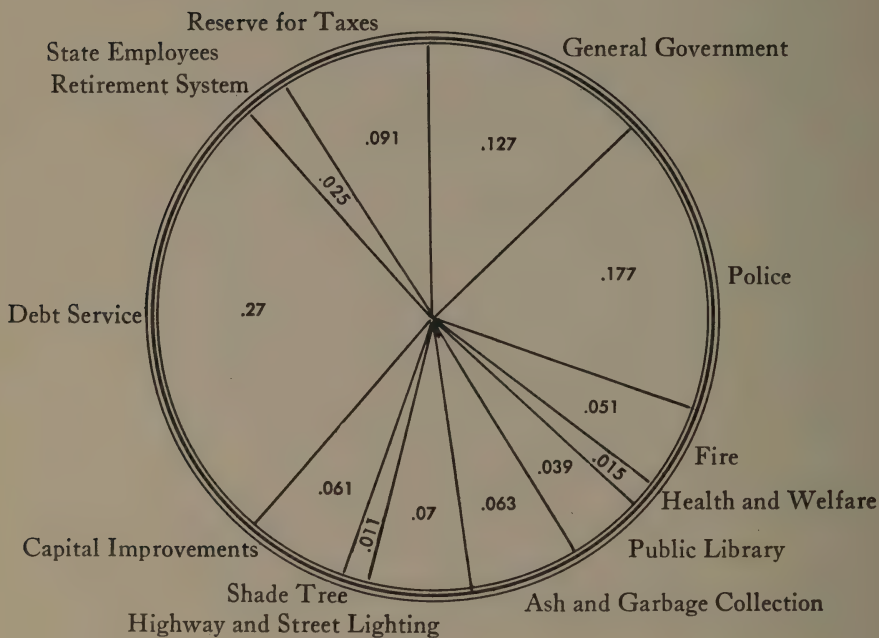
County	\$ 70.50
School	122.50
General Government.....	10.40
Police Protection.....	14.54
Fire Protection	4.20
Health and Welfare.....	1.24
Public Library.....	3.16
Ash and Garbage Collection.....	5.12
Highway and Street Lighting.....	5.77
Shade Tree .....	.90
Capital Improvements	5.10
Debt Service	22.12
State Employees' Retirement System.....	2.04
Reserve for Taxes.....	7.41

Distribution of the Tax Dollar, 1950

TOTAL TAXES



LOCAL PURPOSE TAX



ASSESSMENTS

Value placed on land, buildings and personal property as a basis for a fair and equitable distribution of the taxes necessary to be raised for county, school and local purposes:

Value of Land.....	\$ 2,615,000.00	
Value of Buildings.....	11,123,300.00	
Net Value of Personal Property (including utilities)	913,300.00	
Value of Second-Class Railroad.....	14,177.00	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$14,665,777.00

EXEMPTIONS

Public Schools	\$905,050.00	
Other School Property	61,100.00	
Other Public Property:		
United States of America.....	25,700.00	
State of New Jersey.....	10,400.00	
County of Camden.....	8,200.00	
County of Camden Park System.	28,900.00	
Borough of Haddonfield.....	193,850.00	
Church and Charitable.....	514,000.00	
Cemeteries and Graveyards.....	6,400.00	
Others	46,950.00	
Veterans' Exemptions	282,450.00	
	<hr/>	\$2,083,000.00
		<hr/>
Net Valuations (on which taxes are based).....		<u><u>\$12,582,777.00</u></u>

Outstanding Obligations and Annual Cost

	<i>Indebtedness</i>	<i>Debt Service</i> (Annual pay- ment of prin. and int.)
1876	_____	_____
1900	_____	_____
1920	\$ 690,012.00	\$ 39,341.58
1925	2,416,922.00	63,979.00
1928	3,096,921.00	190,212.00
1930	2,468,200.00	137,112.00
1935	1,766,000.00	133,754.00
1940	1,407,000.00	130,809.00
1945	1,001,000.00	120,558.00
1950	862,000.00	109,252.50

Debt Service to Maturity

	<i>Maturities</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	\$ 88,000.00	\$ 21,252.50	\$109,252.50
1951	89,000.00	18,892.50	107,892.50
1952	94,000.00	16,602.50	110,602.50
1953	95,000.00	14,275.00	109,275.00
1954	97,000.00	11,930.00	108,930.00
1955	98,000.00	9,372.50	107,372.50
1956	98,000.00	6,970.00	104,970.00
1957	103,000.00	4,532.50	107,532.50
1958	100,000.00	2,020.00	102,020.00
	_____	_____	_____
Total	\$862,000.00	\$105,847.50	\$967,847.50

General

The business of a municipality is becoming more complicated. There is no doubt that it is a big business and should be handled in a business-like manner. It may be said that The Borough of Haddonfield is a \$12,500,000 corporation. With that viewpoint in mind your Commissioners are ever mindful of the responsibility that big business puts upon them. They have endeavored to employ the most competent and courteous individuals to carry on the details of this business. It is to be expected that as various improvements are put on the market there is a demand by the citizens for greater improvements and conveniences. All this necessitates a greater expense on the part of the Borough and must be derived from taxes. The cost of living has risen tremendously and with the high national taxes the increase in local taxes must be carefully controlled. It is the duty of the Commissioners to analyze thoroughly all the requests for improvements that may be presented and to decide which ones should come first. All of these improvements cannot be obtained in any one year, otherwise the tax rate would skyrocket.

The 1950 tax rate of \$5.50 per hundred is composed of three parts, the county, the local school and the local purpose or municipal tax. It is only the latter that the Board of Commissioners controls or makes up, although the Borough is obligated to collect the entire amount.

The local purpose tax rate has increased but not in proportion to the cost of living. In 1949 there was an increase of .073 per hundred and again in 1950 it was necessary to have a .06 increase. The majority of capital improvements that have been made have been done under an issue of bonds. However, these bond issues have been smaller than annual maturities, so as to show a decrease each year in the total outstanding obligations. More capital improvements are necessary and the question confronting your Commissioners now is whether to increase the annual debt service above the already high amount due each year or to extend the maturity dates beyond 1958. The present debt services would make the Borough debt free after 1958.

There has been a gradual increase in the collection of taxes over the last several years, the 1949 current tax collections being the highest on record; there was collected 95.04% of the current levy. In 1948 the last tax title lien was satisfied and there has been no need for a tax sale since 1946. There are only a few foreclosed properties on hand, but even these are gradually being sold. The outstanding delinquent taxes as of December 31, 1949 were \$31,525.70 which is a decrease of \$61,843.57 over a 5-year period. This shows an extremely healthy condition, and as of March 31, 1950 the delinquents had decreased to \$15,591.43.

Naturally, it is only with the cooperation of the taxpayers that this record can be maintained.

Good equipment is essential for good work. Whereas a road scraper and a horse and cart were sufficient at one time for the work of the Borough, today it would be entirely inadequate. The collection of ashes and trash has always been an annoyance due to the blowing of particles from the trucks. There has just been added to the equipment a Packmaster for this collection. The Packmaster is a covered truck with a packing plate for compression thus giving larger loads, having a capacity of 15 cubic yards. As a result it is expected that the collections will be handled more efficiently and there will be a greater saving as it eliminates 4 to 5 daily trips to the dump. So far the comments have been extremely favorable and it is the hope that another Packmaster will be secured next year. Suggestions have been made that the Borough should have a street cleaner and it is agreed that it would be a great aid, but that is one of the things that it is felt should wait.

The streets of the Borough are constantly in need of attention. The heavy traffic of today causes more wear and tear than ever before. This has necessitated the expenditure of funds, some of which were derived from bond issues. The Borough has also been able to do repaving with State Highway aid, in which case the Borough's share is one-tenth of the cost. A great amount of money will have to be spent in order to put the streets in good repair, but the work has been scheduled on a limited amount each year and it is expected that this plan will be continued.

Departmental Activities

Police

The Haddonfield Police Department received the National Safety Council award for the year 1948. This award is presented to those communities throughout the country where no loss of life has resulted from automobile accidents. Haddonfield was one of 11 municipalities in this State to receive the award.

The report for 1949 shows:

Automobile accidents.....	131
Persons injured	34
Deaths	0
Driving Violations.....	132
Breaking and Entering.....	14
Cleared by Arrests.....	3
Burglary	1
Cleared by Arrest	1
Cases Handled by Municipal Court.....	171
Motor Violations.....	81
Criminal	65
Borough Violations.....	25

In addition to the above the Police performed the following duties not usually known and recognized as customary:

Assistance to Other Departments.....	437
Homes Checked (Families Away).....	1,440
Informal Complaints Investigated.....	1,743
Police Escorts (to Banks and Post Office)...	1,820
Doors and Windows Found Unlocked.....	223

Fire

The Borough is indeed fortunate in having such a well-trained corps of fire fighters as is represented in the membership of Haddon Fire Company No. 1. Although this is a volunteer group of 48 members there is close cooperation between the Company and the governing body. For some time the fire fighting equipment has been purchased and maintained by the Borough. The fire house has a man on duty 24 hours a day. In addition to this the members of the Company take turns "sleeping in" so that there are two additional men available every night. The Borough has a paid force of 5 men: the Chief, 3 regulars and 1 relief man.

The equipment consists of:

- 1 American LaFrance 75-foot Aerial
- 1 Hale 500-gallon pumper on Diamond T chassis
- 1 Buffalo 500-gallon pumper on Diamond T chassis
- 1 Hale 200-gallon booster pumper equipped with light plant, public speaking system and is used as a general utility or emergency truck
- 1 Hale 500-gallon pumper semi-trailer

Recently the Fire Company purchased a car for the use of the Chief, further showing the public-spiritedness of the members of the Company.

There is also housed in the Fire House a La Salle ambulance. The ambulance is under the jurisdiction of the Haddonfield Ambulance Association, although during the year the firemen responded to 270 trips from or to hospitals.

The following shows the activities for the year 1949:

General Alarms.....	15
Still Alarms.....	108
Value of Property Involved.....	\$92,600.00
Loss on Property and Contents.....	2,025.00
Aggregate Attendance.....	2,012
Aggregate Time.....	91½ hours
Aggregate Man Hours.....	1,661½ hours

During Fire Prevention Week, October 9th to 15th, various talks were given at the schools and service clubs and demonstrations were held. It is felt that this week's activities are well worth while in making the citizens more fire conscious.

Highway and Ash Collection

- 6 trucks
- 12 employees
- 80 loads of trash and ashes (average per week)

Water System

- 3,000,000 gallons per day pumping capacity
- 28.60 miles of mains
- 3,016 connections — all metered
- 213,550,000 gallons pumped to consumers in 1949

585,068 gallons pumped — average per day
 \$69,643.29 annual income
 \$22.48 average per user (less schools)
 7 employees

Sewer System

28.50 miles of mains
 3,103 connections
 270,024,000 gallons of sewage entering plant in 1949
 739,792 gallons of sewage — average per day
 \$35,227.18 annual income based on fixtures
 \$11.03 average per user (less schools)
 6 employees

Shade Tree

The Shade Tree Commission has a tremendous job looking after the more than 8600 trees along the streets of the Borough. The members try to investigate all the many requests that are received from the citizenry as soon as possible. At times, this is impossible, just as it is not possible to have a tree planted or treated immediately after reported to them. In addition to the duties placed on the men of this Commission under the law they also inspected and made recommendations on a number of trees on private property.

With the limited amount of money at their disposal they must carefully plan for the expenditure of it. During the year 1949, the report of the Shade Tree Commission shows:

Trees inspected.....	787
Trees planted.....	135
Trees trimmed (including authorized trimming by public utilities).....	1,001
Trees removed	76

It is the hope of the Commission that with \$500.00 additional in the budget for the current year greater progress will be reported at the end of 1950.

Welfare

The welfare of the Borough is administered by the Welfare Director working under the Local Assistance Board. This Board is composed of

citizens working as all other advisory boards do without compensation. The Borough is fortunate in having interested citizens give of their time and experience on behalf of the municipality. It is also fortunate in having a conscientious and qualified Director to administer relief and give aid where required.

The following is a brief summary for the year 1949:

Cases handled — total.....	12
New cases.....	7
Cases closed	7
Cost of Relief:	
Borough responsibility.....	324.76
Non-residents	89.79

Under the State law there is a working agreement between municipalities whereby those persons living in Haddonfield, but having legal settlement in other New Jersey municipalities, are the financial responsibility of that municipality by whom the cost of relief must be borne. One year's residence is required to gain municipal settlement and two years' residence for State settlement. Aid from the State is received based on a percentage of expenditures.

In addition to furnishing relief many other phases of social service are handled by the Welfare Director and through her efforts employment has been secured, clothing distributed and hospital admissions obtained at the Camden County Hospital.

Health

In a growing community with an increasing number of people traveling through the town it is felt that a closer check should be made on all phases of the health problem. This is only possible through the efforts of a full-time Health Officer. Haddonfield as well as the majority of the municipalities in southern Jersey appears to be lacking in health control, at least in comparison to the accomplishments in northern Jersey. A full-time Health Officer for Haddonfield would appear extravagant but with the formation of a Regional Health Commission it appears well within the means of the Borough. Now that such a Commission has been formed it is hoped that through the cooperation of all concerned progress will be made in the right direction.

A summary of the Health report for 1949 shows:

Marriage licenses — issued in Borough.....	78
issued outside of Borough..	56
Births	4

Deaths	95
Diseases reported:	
Measles	239
Scarlet Fever	25
Chicken Pox.....	17
German Measles	12
Mumps	9
Whooping Cough.....	7
Pneumonia	2
Lobar Pneumonia	1
Malaria	1
Infantile Paralysis.....	1
Dog Bites.....	18
Complaints investigated.....	15

Building

Construction of new properties has not been too great during the year of 1949, particularly if compared with other municipalities. The average cost per home constructed was \$11,770. The item of other construction includes stores and the telephone building, the permit for which amounted to \$175,000. A summary of building permits issued during the year is:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Homes Constructed.....	68	\$800,300.00
Garages Constructed.....	25	25,330.00
Other Construction.....	5	230,600.00
Repairs and Alterations.....	208	238,205.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	306	\$1,294,435.00
Receipts from Building Permits.....		\$2,063.00

Plumbing

Along with the building permits come the requirements for plumbing. There have been 39 plumbers licensed under the Borough Plumbing Code. The receipts from plumbing licenses and permits for the year 1949 were:

39 Licenses	\$390.00
136 Permits	272.00

The Churches of Haddonfield

HADDONFIELD MONTHLY MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX)

Friends Avenue and Lake Street

This was the only church in Haddonfield when it was first organized in 1721 and met in a log house. In 1760 a brick meeting house was built on what is now Haddon Avenue. The present meeting house was erected in 1852.

HADDONFIELD MONTHLY MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (HICKSITE)

Walnut Street and Ellis Street

The church was organized when a division was made among the Friends in 1827. The present building was erected in 1851.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Kings Highway East

This church was organized in Grove School House on June 11, 1818. Its first building was located on Kings Highway East, adjacent to the cemetery. On July 19, 1885 the corner stone of the present building was laid.

HADDONFIELD METHODIST CHURCH

Warwick Road

The first group of Methodists met in June 1772 and later the first regular service was held in the Grove School House in 1829. The first building was located at Kings Highway East and Grove Street. The present building was erected in 1911 and the addition dedicated on January 1, 1950.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Kings Highway East

First services were held in the Grove School House on September 5, 1841. Present building was erected in 1891. Ivy growing at right side of church entrance started from a root brought from Caesar's Palace at Rome.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Kings Highway East

Originally organized on November 21, 1871 with 21 members. The present building was dedicated in 1908 and enlarged in 1948.

THE MOUNT PISGAH A. M. E. CHURCH

Ellis Street

The church was organized in 1885. The present building was built in 1887.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH

Lincoln Avenue and Douglass Avenue

This church was organized on April 29, 1892 in the Grove School House with 21 members. The present building was erected in 1894.

THE CHRIST BIBLE PROTESTANT CHURCH

Belmont Avenue and Prospect Road

Organized in 1913 and the present building erected in 1914 as a Methodist Protestant Church.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR

Wood Lane and Ardmore Avenue

The church was organized and the present building built in 1927. It was rebuilt in 1939.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

Kings Highway East and Sylvan Lake Avenue

The church was organized in 1931 and the building erected in 1932.

CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING

Wood Lane and Hopkins Avenue

Started as a Mission Church on October 30, 1928 and was organized as a parish on July 4, 1935. The new church was dedicated November 30, 1941.

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